The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,142—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1890.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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As supplied to all Military Stations.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.
PO	——	——	—20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
a MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

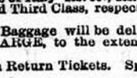
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
[illegible]ISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

Further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
[illegible], 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
[illegible]890.

[illegible]ANCHOR LINE."



[illegible]TO MARSEILLES.

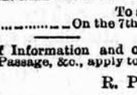
[illegible] T. R.—S. Abbey....to sail 8th June.
[illegible] T. R. Wm. Russell...to sail 17th June.
[illegible] T. R. R. Hutcheson...to sail 5th July.

[illegible]S can book through to LON[illegible]nd from MARSEILLES). The above [illegible]en built especially in view of the [illegible] her Cabins being situated on the upper[illegible]s a duly qualified Surgeon and an experi[illegible]s, and is fitted out with every comfort for [illegible]sengers.

[illegible]rticulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
[illegible]ding, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

[illegible]HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 12th June.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

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Square Piano, by Soundy	,, 500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,, 650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,, 550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,, 475
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	Rs 800
Do. do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
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WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

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SPECIAL attention has been paid to this Department, and the Stock carefully selected from the best London Houses. We make a Speciality of Light Underclothing suitable for this Climate, together with Goods of warmer and thicker Texture for the Homeward Bound.

SOCKS.—Fine Cashmere, guaranteed all Wool and Fast Colours, in the following Shades :—

	Rs. a.
Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black, Cardinal, Drab, Maroon ..... per doz. Rs. 15 to	22 0
Extra Stout, Navy Blue-Black Seal, and Cardinal ..... Rs. 20 to	22 8

THIN MERINO SOCKS—

Assorted and Fancy Drab with Stripes. Rs. 14 to	18 0
Drab "Alpine" Mixture (the Coolest and Most Comfortable Socks yet introduced) ... Rs. 27 to	32 0
Fancy Coloured with Mixed Fancy Stripes, Rs. 30 to	36 0
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Fine White ..... per doz. Rs. 21-8 to	26 0
Navy Seal and Cardinal ..... per doz. Rs. 21-8 to	25 0
Assorted Colours, Fancy Stripes ..... Rs. 21-8 to	25 0
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Black Embroidered Silk ..... Rs. 21-8 to	25 0

COTTON SOCKS, Plain Colours—

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Drab, Fancy Stripes ..... Rs. 9 to	22 8
Fawn and White, Fancy Stripes ..... Rs. 18 to	22 0
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Banians, India Gauze, White Silk Fronts, Half Sleeves, sizes 34 in. to 40 in., per dozen Rs. 25 to	31 0
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India Gauze Drawers, size 34 in. to 40 in. per dozen ..... Rs. 36 to	43 8
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Best Merino Gauze Drawers, per dozen Rs. 57 to	70 0
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Stout Shetland Wool Pants, per dozen... Rs. 75 to	92 0
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SHIRTS—Men's ready made Shirts, made from the best Long Cloth and finest Irish Linen, sizes from 14½ in. to 17½ in., with or without Collars per dozen ..... Rs. 57 to 66 0

Sample Shirts ..... each Rs. 4-12 and 5 8

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The Hartington, Winchester, Ensign, Avon, Simla City, Improved Shakespear, Bombay, Poona ..... per doz.	6 8
The New Pearline Waterproof Collars, the Seymour and Wolseley Pattern ..... each.	0 8

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Knot, Ring, or Pin Scarves, in rich Plain Coloured and Black Silk and Satin, all New Styles, ... from	2 0
Fancy Patterns, including the Nautical, Jourdain, Windsor, Ascot, Four-in-Hand ... Rs. 2-4 to	3 12
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Fine White Muslin, Spotted, Figured and other Fancy Designs ..... each	0 10
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Pin Scarves, Plain White ..... each	0 12

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The "Park," Opera, "Army" Patterns ..... each	1 8

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White Cambric Ties, various Widths ..... each	0 8
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Do. do. Bows... 0 12	1 8

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Gent's Strong Irish Linen ..... per doz., from	5 0
Do. fine quality ..... per doz., from	10 8
French Cambric Hem Stitched ... per doz., from	10 8
Do. with Fancy Coloured Borders	17 8
White Silk, with Hem-Stitched, Coloured Borders, a large variety, all Pure Silk ... each from	1 8

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The Reform, Rich Corded Silk, in Sky Blue, Maize, Cardinal, Navy Blue, and White, ... per pair	3 4
The Mikado, fitted with Patent Cable Ends ... per pair	1 10

LAMBSWOOL, CHOLERA BELTS, OUR OWN SPECIALITY—

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Ladies' do. do. ..... Rs. 2-4 and	2 8

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FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
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CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

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SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A Specific for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, and other similar affections arising from Diseases, Excess, Youthful Errors, &c.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

NOTICE.
THE following Farms in the Thana District for the year 1890-91, (commencing from 1st August 1890) will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Huzur Deputy Collector at Thana, on THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1890, at 1 p.m. (Madras time).
1. The right of retailing Bhang and Ganja.
2. The right of manufacturing and retailing Chandul and Madat.
3. The sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 3rd June, 1890.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 4,500 Cast-iron C Sockets, 1,150 Cast-iron B Sockets, 4,500 cast iron C Soleplates and 1,000 Cast-iron B Soleplates for Telegraph posts will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 20th of June, 1890, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.
Samples of the articles and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.
R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta, 27th May, 1890.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
THE time for receiving the Tenders for Cast-Iron Sockets and Soleplates is EXTENDED from 20th June, 1890, to 4th July, 1890.
By order of Superintendent,
Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division,
P. GERRARD,
Honorary Assistant Superintendent,
In charge Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.
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NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.
G. HAWKES,
(Executor).
District Traffic Supt, N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited up to 14th June 1890, for the purchase of the KENERY LIFE BOAT suitable for a Ship's Boat complete with Masts, Sails, Oars, &c., built by White of Cowes. Length 32' 2," breadth 10' 1," depth 3' 6," now lying at the Port Trust Workshop, Mazagon.
Full Description with list of Stores may be obtained at the Port Office.
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Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 30th May, 1890.

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THE Committee of Administration will sell by Auction at Hyderabad, during the first week of July, a selection of first-rate Horses and Carriages, all in capital order, comprising—
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Single Horses for riding and driving. Saddlery and Harness for the same. Carriages of every description.
Precise time and place of Auction will be notified hereafter.
Enquiries for private ? may be addressed at any time before the Auction to Messrs. Cursetjee and Co. Secunderabad, or to the undersigned.
F. BEAUCLERK, Capt.,
Secretary, Salar Jung's Estates.
Hyderabad, 23rd April, 1890.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for Ventilating Shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtaided from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

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Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18 each.
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Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25 ,,
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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SLEEPLESS NIGHTS
MANY otherwise healthy people cannot sleep on a hot night. SLEEPLESSNESS WEAKENS THE SYSTEM, thus paving the way for grave diseases.
By using SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES any one may obtain a GOOD NIGHT'S REST.
SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they do not FOR sleep like Morphia, &c., but simply INDUCE sleep, and may be used by ADULTS AND CHILDREN ALIKE.
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HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Cash Funds £21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
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Agents.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.
PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.
REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.
INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.
F. A. PREVOST.
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188
Full Particulars on Application, Forms of Proposal for effecting Ass... may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATE...
Manager
Albert B...
or any of the Ag...
* This may be altered.

ROYAL INSURA...
CAPITAL—£2,00...
TOTAL ACCUMULATE...
Best and safest Securi...
£5,672,040-17-8
FIRE BRA...
POLICIES covering risks on M... SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND ... BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FUR... CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the ... most favourable terms. COALS ... KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1892 ...
1895 ...
1888 ...
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPE... LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without ref... ence to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES ... CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives ... either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,357,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,973	3	1881	£4,673,229	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 5

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	16,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	810
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425 xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	780
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	250
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,155
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,100	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255 xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	160
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720 xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	315 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	124
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	860
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	..
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	..
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Scandy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRES COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
		1,100	1,100	60	700 xd
		2,400	2,300	Nil.	202½
		1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385 xd
		125	125	20	162½
	200	200	200	16	95
	680	1,880	1,880	55	335
	000	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
	250	...	...	...	185
	500	3,500	3,500	150	1,125
		500	all	50	530
		450	500	30	415
		450	450	45	415
		500	500	pr. ct.	500
		125	125	10	55
		400	400	50	445
		250	all	25	180
		500	500	45	560
		125	125	11	102½
		500	500	40	365
	200	500	500	50	500
	300	500	500	25	500
	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	440 xd
	--	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

ACCURACY is a most excellent thing in a Government "Gazette," writes the Lahore paper; but we confess to a feeling of awe on observing the length to which the ruling passion is sometimes carried. We know that when an officer has been granted leave, the fact must be duly notified, even although the poor gentleman should meanwhile have taken "leave" of life. In the last issue of the "Gazette of India" it is solemnly announced that the "Christian names of Surgeon Fayle are Robert James Leech, and not as stated in the 'Gazette' of March 10, 1882." What is to be said of the punctilious delicacy which insists on setting such a matter right after the lapse of eight years! Government can only go one step further, and punish the author of Surgeon Fayle's grievous and ancient wrong.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Victoria (s), from Rangoon; and Wernington Hall (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Shanghai (s), China; H. M. A. H. S. Somali, Trincomalee; Kapurthala (s), Marmugoa, &c.; and Washington Hall (s), Karachi.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 31st May, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 1,13,043, in the total earnings.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of May 1890:—Daily average attendance, 173,387; admissions 1,965; prevailing diseases, mumps and fever.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Govino left the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Rhienfels, Inishowen Head, and barque John Davie entered, and the s.s. Labourdonnais left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Aston Hall entered the dock on Tuesday and the s.s. Kapurthala left it yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Shaik Dawood was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide, in the Baboola Tank, on Tuesday last. As the man appeared to be strange in his manner the Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

THE HINDOO AND THE FOWL.—Damdya Fakeer had nothing particular to do on Tuesday last, so he took a walk to the Mody Bunder, where he saw a fowl wandering about without protection. He took the bowl in charge and was walking away with it, when the owner saw him, and had him arrested. Inspector Stanford placed Damdya before Mr. Richardson yesterday, who fined him Rs. 10.

THEFT OF DHOTURS.—Naidoo Davidass was charged with stealing three *dhoturs* yesterday, before Mr. Richardson. It appears that the accused stole the *dhoturs* off people while they were asleep on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, while taking the third one, however, he disturbed the owner, who gave chase, and had the thief arrested. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive fifteen lashes.

REPORTED THEFT.—Adam Rosen, living at Dadar, has informed the police of the theft of two gold solitaires, valued at Rs. 40, a gold stud and a silver solitaire, a merino singlet, and numerous sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 88-12 from his residence on the 30th ultimo. The articles in question were found missing by the complainant after his absence from home on the above date.

NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS.—Luximon Mahdoo and Adum Cassim, two notorious characters, were yesterday charged, by Munshi Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, with loitering about the Grant Road Station, and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. The accused were called upon to sign a bond of Rs. 200 each, and to furnish a security in a similar amount for their future good behaviour. But as they failed to do so, they were each sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Goolam Mahomed Bux was charged before Mr. Ryan, at the instance of Mr. Rustim Pestonjee, an inspector in the Abkari Department, with selling a quantity of opium without procuring the necessary license from the Collector of Customs, and Shabcodeen Badulla, with aiding and abetting in the offence. The two accused were arrested on the 3rd instant whilst in the act of disposing of the drug on the public road, near the Chindi Gully. On admitting their guilt the Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 10 each on the delinquents.

SALE OF THE WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Under instructions from Mr. C. A. Turner, the liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Company, Limited, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co., auctioneers, in No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, were to sell by public auction yesterday afternoon the whole going concern in one lot, together with the buildings. Mr. Turner, the Official Liquidator, accompanied by Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, were present at the sale, which was, however, postponed *sine die*, there being but few bidders.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m., weather permitting:—

Troop .....Evening Thoughts.....P. Scot.
Trio for Clart....Cornet and Euphonium
from the Opera of Buondalmoute.....Pagini.
Valse .....Thine Alone .....Miessler.
Selection .....Fnitza.....Suppe.
Valse .....The Colonel .....Winterbottom.
Hungarian Dance ..... C. Coote.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MAJOR FERRIS *vs.* *Rajyabhakta*.—It is understood that the editor of the *Rajyabhakta* contemplates applying to the High Court on the 9th instant, praying that the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad may be ordered, on certain grounds, to commit his case to the Sessions.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE PROCTOR SIMS-CHHAGAN SOONDERJI LIBEL CASE.—The Proctor Sims-Chhaggan Soonderji Libel Case is postponed till the 14th instant, when, it is expected that the order of the District Magistrate on the subject of the Commission applied for by the accused would be received.—*Ibid.*

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.—According to a vernacular paper, published in Ahmedabad, the Deputy Educational Inspector of Mahi Kantha Division, who was charged with misconduct has, after departmental inquiry, been degraded and transferred to his original place of Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kaira, on a salary of Rs. 60. The following charges are said to have been brought against him:—Distributing as prizes books of a particular friend, such books not having been approved of by the Book Committee; not having paid adequately to teachers from whom he received certain articles; having made reports against such of the teachers who failed to meet his wishes; getting certain schools examined by his karkoon; solemnly declaring that he examined the answer papers; and having wrongfully obtained bhatta. It is stated that the Inspector has admitted the first offence and this has been proved by a reference to the prize-list. He has urged that he had detailed the karkoon to examine schools as he was ill.—*Ibid.*

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL DEOLALI FUND.

	Rs.
Messrs. Muncherji N. Banaji & Co.	25
Dr. J. Anderson	10
J. R. Middleton, Esq., C.S.	30
Seedwell Farm.....	10
Total.....	75
Amount previously acknowledged ...	1,413
Grand Total.....	1,488
Amount still required.....	12

A CURIOUS case is awaiting trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, in which a man named Tara Chand Pal, proprietor of a fruit garden in Panchla, stands charged with causing grievous injuries to one Kangaly Rai, by means of a large seven-pronged fish-hook, on the night of the 27th instant. It appears that thefts of fruit were systematically being committed in the garden of the defendant who, in order to get rid of the thieves, fastened a fish-hook to the end of a long bamboo and kept a watch at night. At about 3 A.M. Kangaly, along with several others, entered the garden and broke three large water melons, and the defendant promptly flung the fish-hook at him, sending it right through his right arm. The injured man was removed by his comrades to hospital, where the prongs of the fish-hook had to be filed away to enable the hook to be withdrawn. The defendant was taken into custody and has brought a charge of theft against the complainant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—JUNE 4,

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY AND MORAR RUTTONSEY.

MR. MANKER, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the *interim* order which would expire that day. He said that the insolvents were settling with their creditors, and that several of the creditors had signed a deed of agreement.

His Lordship guaranted an extension of the order for two months.

RE RUNGILAL HURGOVINDAS.

The rule *nisi* which had been granted the insolvent some time back, calling upon his creditors to show cause why he should not be permitted to withdraw his schedule, was made absolute on the motion of Mr. Dhairyavan.

RE RAHMAT BAI AND FATMA BAI.

On the motion of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mody, the insolvents were allowed a month's time to enable them to enter their schedule.

RE HAJEE ABOO MAHOMED MEMON.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the *interim* order on behalf of the insolvent, which was granted.

RE MICHAEL SPETERE.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mody applied for an *interim* order, which was refused, because the insolvent was not present in Court, and because his schedule appeared incorrect.

RE HAJEE JANAD ALADIN.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied on behalf of the insolvent for the usual *interim* order, with leave to amend the schedule.

Mr. Manker objected on behalf of an opposing creditor.

Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that the objections raised were not known either to himself or his client.

His Lordship said it was not the day to hear objections of that nature, whereupon Mr. Manker suggested a postponement.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected on the ground that if it was to be postponed, his client ought to be granted a protection order till the date of hearing. As Mr. Manker still opposed, Mr. Kirkpatrick mentioned that as a matter of fact his client had already been arrested and was in jail for want of protection, and the opposition had not even yet given them a copy of the affidavit that had been filed, in which the objections of the opposition to the present application were contained.

His Lordship remarked that the opposition was raised on the ground that the insolvent had submitted a false schedule.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that was a very common objection.

Mr. Manker: And a very serious one, too.

His Lordship said that in order to enable the insolvent to reply to the charges mentioned in the affidavit of the opposing creditor, the matter would be allowed to stand over till next court-day. His Lordship further remarked that only one book had been put into court.

Mr. Manker: And that is a newly-made book.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that as the insolvent was now in jail, he must be given an *interim* protection-order.

His Lordship declined to grant this application, because the charges alleged against the insolvent were of a serious nature.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then asked permission to amend the schedule, which his Lordship granted.

RE JEEVUNJEE PESTONJEE DAROOVALA.

The insolvent was granted an extension of one month to his *interim* order on the motion of Mr. Manker.

RE LUKMIDASS VUNDRAVANDASS.

The insolvent appeared to obtain his discharge, but Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Sassoon and Company, one of the opposing creditors, objected. His Lordship thereupon ordered the matter to be transferred to the list of long causes.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents appeared and received the; personal discharges:—Hajee Issak Hajee Ayubir Noormahomed Mahomed Hussein; Henry Winter Robins; Cowasjee Rustomjee; Manuel Pascoal; Thakurdass Harkisondass; and Narayen Jaganath.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following were dismised:—Burjorjee Jalbhoy Shroff, and Ladha Veljee Thakar and another.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—105 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 53 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 3 bales printing paper, B Sazba and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—75 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee.

City of Edinburgh s—62 cases soap, A Abdoolrehman; 30 bales printing paper, A Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Shanghai s—3 packages medicine, H Ballantine and Sons; 11 packages medicine, 21 cases still hock, and 101 cases ale, and 85 packages provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 20 cases varnish, 150 drums turpentine, N Shurufally and Co; 9 packages toilet requisites, H Ballantine and Sons; 117 cases oilmanstores, &c, C Dadabhoy; 23 bales printing paper and 2 cases cardboards, the *Times of India*,"; 1,000 barrels cement, Warden and Co; 150 barrels colours, C Khimjee; 200 kegs paint, M A Hoosein.

Govind s—60 cases beer, D Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 76 cases oilmanstores, &c, S Heptoola; 18 cases oilmanstores, E Russooljee; 1 case musical intruments, Soundy and Co; 2 cases printing paper, B E S Press; 500 casks cement, the Bombay Co; 10 cases confectionery, Eduljee and Bros.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shanghai—250 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 700 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrighar.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais—40 cases claret, J Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Shanghai—1,565 bags soft sugar, Ernsthausen and Co.

FROM HULL.

Otranto—4 cases oilmanstores, M M Vuljee.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

THERE is trouble in Hyderabad sporting circles, writes a correspondent to the *Pioneer*. The capital of the dominions of the Nizam can boast of a palatial race-stand and one of the best racecourses in the country. During the *regime* of the Salar Jungs' father and son, the State contributed handsomely in rich purses and funds towards maintaining the prestige of Hyderabad racing. The deposition of the latter from his office of Minister was the signal for the decline of the meeting. The sumptuously furnished camps by degrees dwindled, the rich prizes were reduced in value, and as a natural course the public support began to decline. Colonel Ludlow and Major Percy Gough in turn took the helm and have strived hard to stave off the threatening shipwreck, and the latter officer has kept the unruly bark afloat. A very serious crisis, however, threatens the approaching meeting fixed for November. It may not be known generally that the great bulk of the supporters of the Hyderabad races have been the Arab horse owners on the Western and Southern India side. These have from time immemorial at Poona, Bombay, &c., raced under that very conservative administration, the Western India Turf Club. There was little to choose in the terms and conditions of the rules of the C. T. C. and W. I. T. C. in the past; but in the last year or two considerable and important changes have been introduced into the Calcutta rules. This difference in respect of maidens is marked in the two sets of rules, and the Arab horse-owning fraternity have nailed their adherence to the W. I. T. C. If the two sets of rules affected one solitary sportsman or his stable one could realise the reason of the prejudice; but when the definition of the term "maiden" affects all alike, it is not quite clear to an ordinary observer how A, B, and C are collectively benefited by preferring the Bombay definition to the present Calcutta one. Be this as it may, the Hyderabad management has, I consider, acted unwisely in running counter to the wishes of the bulk of its supporters. The Hyderabad meeting is now and for some years past have been held under the C. T. C. rules, and the Arab horse-owners chafing under the altered condition of these rules declare they will not enter a horse at the meeting unless the W. I. T. C. rules are adopted. Among those who express a preference for the W. I. T. C. rules are their Highnesses the Aga Khans and Aga Jan, Mr. Ali Abdoola, Messrs. Newton, S. A. W. Dorabjee Framjee, Farmer, Cursetjee and the Bombay dealers, all of whom have large stables. Reference to the Hyderabad race records of the last few years will show that these owners contributed the bulk of the fields. Other owners have been represented by two or three horses each. These latter are in favour of the Calcutta rules. I am not attempting to discuss the comparative merits of the two set of rules. The one question to be kept in view is what is the obligation of the Hyderabad stewards? Is it to promote the meeting and meet the wishes of the majority of horse-owners, or is it to throw over the interests of these owners in order to uphold an empty principle that is supported by an insignificant minority?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Home Department notifications placing the services of Mr M Macauliffe at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal and those of Mr F J G Campbell at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab are cancelled.

The services of Surgn G J H Bell, M B, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surgn S Little, M D, Bengal Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of Punjab Government, are hereby placed permanently at its disposal.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers of the Bengal Estabt are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab:—Surgeons W R Clark and D M Davidson, MB, CM.

Captain H B Thornhill, Depy Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained furlough for one year.

The services of Surgn J T W Leslie, MB, Bengal Estabt, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma are placed permanently at his disposal.

The services of Lieut H Trevor, B S C, 15th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as Offg Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore.

The services of Lieut H W G Cole, B S C, 2nd Battn, 2nd Gurkhas, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as a Commandant in the Assam Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Major T F Mullen, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept for employment as Medical Officer, Chaman Extension, N-W Railway.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G H Boner, as in temporary charge of the German Consulate at Karachi, during the absence of Mr A Thole.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Harold S Ferguson to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Roberto Pescio to be in charge of the Consulate for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Mr F Bozzoni.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to admit Subadar-Major Muhammad Ibrahim, 10th Bombay Infantry, to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur, from the 22nd March 1890, vice pensioned Subadar-Major Ittoji Jadow, Bahadur, 24th Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Col Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, subject to her Majesty's approval.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanctoin the Volunteer Corps in Assam mentioned below being formed into an Administrative Battalion:—The Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, the Darrang Mounted Rifles, the Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles, the Nowgong Mounted Rifles, the Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the Gauhati Rifles. The battalion will be designated the "Assam Valley Administrative Battalion," and will be under the orders of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut F J B Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Jhansi, to be Lieut, vice Sabonadiere, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Punjab (North Western Railway) Vol Rifle Corps—Major George Frederick Wilson, R E, to be Major, vice Pitt, resigned.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C W Clarke to be Captain, vice Ward, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J. H. Twiss, R E, is appointed to the Military Works Dep as an Assist Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

Lieut A. C. Painter, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade supernumerary, is promoted to Assistant Engr, 1st grade, supernumerary.

Mr. W. Sinclair, Sub-Engr, 1st garde, Military Works Dept, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assist Engr, 1st grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Barret, Chief Engr, Indian Marine, to be Inspr of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, with effect from the 8th April 1890.

Mr D Rustomji, Engr Indian Marine, is granted furlough in India (p a) for one year.

The following promotions are made in the Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr F O Gadsden, Engineer, to be Chief Engineer,—24th Feb 1890; Mr T Walmsley, Engineer, to be Chief Engineer, 8th April 1890; Mr F F Pickard, Assist Engr, to be Engineer, 1st April 1890; and Mr C J J Jones, Assist Engr, to be Engr, 8th April 1890.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted, at their own request, to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the dates noted against their names: Mr G C F Barnardo, Ex. Eng. 3rd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh; Mr J Cleburne, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh; Rai Sahib Ramkissen Mookerjee, Ex. Engr. 4th grade, sub pro tem, N W Provinces and Oudh; Mr M J Monckton, Ex. Engr. 3rd grade, Bengal.

Mr R Diswiddie, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts in that Office during the absence of Mr. T H Wright on privilege leave.

Mr. I O'Callaghan is promoted from class 1, grade II, to class 1, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—In consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr E Gay—Mr S Jacob to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General.

With effect from the 9th April 1890, in consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate to Mr R C Chapman—Mr A H Anthony to officiate in Class IV, and Mr L E Pritchard to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th April 1890, the date on which Mr E Lawrence joined his appointment in class II of the Enrolled List—Messrs H G Cowie and W H Dobbie to cease to be subs. pro tempore in classes II and III respectively, and to officiate in those classes.

Sergeant Arthur Malpass, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 4th Feb 1890, vice Sub-Conductor Charles Lewis, retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C L Woollcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Dep-Assist. Adj. Gen for Musketry, vice Major J A Barlow, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Capt H F Mercer, R A, to be Brigade-Major to the Insp-General of Artillery in India.

Hyderabad Contingent:—1st Cavalry—Surgn H G L Wortabet, MD, Medical Officer, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Medical Officer, vice Surgn C Mallins, MB, on furlough.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brgde-Surgn T Maunsell, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Depy Surgn-Genl, vice Depy Surgn-Genl T Rudd, MD, proceeding on leave.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp,—Lieut S H Pollen, Wiltshire Regiment.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab:—Capt H P Apthorp, Royal Irish Regt, to be Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt R B Adams, Bengal Staff Corps, (p a) for six months; Lieut C Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, (m c) for five months; Lieut E H Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, (u p a) for twenty-one days; Surgn-Major T Moloney, M D., (p a) till 14th January 1891; and Sub-Conductor C J Clarke, Public Works Dept, (m c) for five months.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Land to be Conductor, and Store-Sergt Alfred W Hocking to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th March 1890, vice Conductor G C Goff, deceased.

Sub-Conductor John Cooper to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant Joseph Higgins to be Sub-Conductor, with effect form the 24th March 1890, vice Conductor, R Whitmore, transferred to the pension establishment.

ONE reads as follows in the *Stationer*:—It is probably about time that the everlasting embossing and colouring of note-paper in one corner by birds, sprays, and other simple adornments, were changed for some other method, elegant yet simple and not too expensive. Lines of gold or of silver, of varying widths, single or double, and plain, or worked over with simple sprays or stars, would look very chaste and enticing. And if anything more in the way of richness is desired, a rosette in the left-hand corner of the outside sheet, with ribbon appendages, would do very well. Probably, also, in the more expensive sorts, lines of silver running across the paper would look charming, and would form a capital guide to the straightness of the lines written between them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Washington City, 1,489 tons, Captain C Randal, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steam-ship John Sanderson, 2,136 tons, Captain Wm. Smith, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

HER MAJESTY'S Armed Hired ship Somali, Commander J Mackenzie Fraser, R N, sailed yesterday for Trincomalee.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G. J. Baldwin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo, and 888 pilgrims on board.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A P Turner, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, &c., with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2702	Frame	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Lindula	2199	Allen	D	C M Mackenzie & Co.
,, J. Sanderson	2136	Smith	F	T Morrison.
,, Clitus	1587	McLean	H J	R Stuart & Co.
,, Kaveri	342	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
,, Eiffel Tower	2033	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Washington City	1489	Randall	N	W & A Graham & Co
,, St. Oswald	1781	Mcpherson	Q	K Nixon & Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Neera				Bombay S N Co.

VICTORIA DO

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No t ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, etc. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

IF you want Crockery, Cutlery and Glassware, Cheaper than any other Firms, go to SHROFF BROTHERS. Also many other Useful and Fancy Articles.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock.

JUST LANDED.—A large consignment of BOOTS, LONG BOOTS and SHOES for Monsoon wear. Also Water-proof Overcoats, Leggings, Goloshes, &c., of Superior Quality and Make. Prompt attention will be paid to up-country Orders.—HASSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE & BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m.

WANTED, a well-qualified and practical SUB-OVERSEER for Executive Engineer, Aden. Salary Rs. 70. Apply early in writing only to Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Colaba, with testimonials.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN TUTOR to coach Pupils in English and Latin. No one need apply who does not possess the highest testimonials. Apply in person at the SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED an experienced GOVERNESS, with a thorough knowledge of English Needlework and Painting. Apply in person at the SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SMART PORTUGUESE TAILOR and a COOK for H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR. Apply to EBJEE SEWJEE, 93, Bazaar Gate Street.

WANTED.—78 pieces of second-hand CAST IRON FLANGED PIPES 3-in. diameter.—Apply with rates to the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIONS, with Harmonish Clock-work and Dampers, with 8 bells, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Barque "SUFFOLK," 948 tons. For further information apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY, a free VENTILATED HALL in Medows Street, most convenient for an Office or Residence. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—W. LAWSON & CO.'S DUNDEE LIQUEUR WHISKEY to be had at Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KEITHAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

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Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

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SURGEON DENTIST.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD, (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON, Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, CAN BE CONSULTED FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT, From 3 to 5 p.m. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Annas 2. Post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Nathoo Laljee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Adibhoy Ismaljee and another, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or chawl and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Duncan Road and northern side of Bhundaree Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 465 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 379, 393, 370 and 2485, new No. 5677, old Survey Nos. 63, 64 and 65, and new Survey No. 4854, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7419, and Street No. 194, Duncan Road, and Street No. 173, Bhundaree Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Duncan Road, on the west by the Bhundaree Street, on the north by the properties of Nanibai, widow of Vunjara Ramji and Sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said 1st Bhundaree Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A CHAWL) ON ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dossa Kirpal, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, 1890, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north formerly by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, but now occupied by the house of Hajeerbai, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the east, by Argyll Road, and on or towards the west by vacant land in the possession of the said trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3196, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, together with the chawl, messuage or tenement and building consisting of 7 apartments, which have been built on the said piece of land, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. , Street No. , and are now in the occupation of the tenants and the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th June, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white book muslin.
10 ,, ,, shirtings.
5 bales ,, handkerchiefs.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey cholties.
5 cases white embroidered muslin.
2 ,, coloured diamond thread.
1 case fancy silk piece-goods.
1 ,, ,, printed cashmere.
1 ,, coloured silk satin.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 noon Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Commissariat, Storekeeper-General, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks— A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable provisions, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks— 1, Unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

ON MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bunder— About 225 bags grain sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

CONSOLS declined ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say, to 97⅜ ex-div. in presence of dearer money in the open market. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108 ex-div. Bar Silver is quoted at 46½d. per oz., which is a further fall of 5-16d. per oz. compared with last Friday's quotation, which is the latest previously to hand. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £76½, but 4½ per cents were ⅜ per cent. higher, at £79½. Paris quotations come unchanged.

Wheat was firmer, and Club No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. per cental dearer, at 7s. ex-quay. The Coffee Market was quiet but steady in Mincing Lane at previous quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, yesterday evening, the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American declined 1-16d. to 6 9-16, but all other ready quotations were unaltered. American Arrivals were also unchanged in the nearer positions; but from July-August onwards they were 1-64d. higher. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm; but the quotations for staple goods and Yarn given by Reuter show no change from those previously wired.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 12 7-16 cents; and September Futures were 8 points down, at 11·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales; and the following comparison is new shown between the figures for this season and for 1888-89 and 1887-88, respectively :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.	1,000	1,400	4,300
Three days' do.	4,000	3,900	10,900
Since 1st Sept. '89.	5,723,000	5,464,100	5,378,400

This market for the staple has continued dull to-day, but prices still keep on about the previous level. Transactions have been upon a smaller scale than yesterday's, the total purchases not amounting to more than some 600 bales, made up of Bhagulcote, at Rs. 200; Veraval, at Rs. 178-200; Mowa, at Rs. 205-10; and Wadwan, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a return of export enquiry in this market to-day, and a considerable business has been done with a firm tone prevailing. The demand has run principally in Pessy and No. 1 Club Delhi, which we now quote as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	,, 4-5-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-4-0	,,

other prices being unchanged.

SEEDS have also been in rather active request, and a good deal has been done, especially in Linseed, which is half-an-anna higher at Rs. 6-11-6 to Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are unaltered in value, the market closing firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,048 bales.
Wheat	15,585 cwt.
Linseed	8,020 ,,
Rapeseed	8,022 ,,
Poppy Seed.....	2,589 ,,
Castor Seed	910 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The "Nedjed" (s) ready for loading, has been fixed at 19s. 3d. for Genoa and Havre; and the "Ashton Hall" (s) has booked Wheat for Liverpool, at 18s. per ton. There is not much demand from shippers, but the market is firmer, speculators manœuvring to get the control of all available tonnage for prompt loading.

EXCHANGE opened rather irregular this morning, but soon settled down to the rates of yesterday for both ready and forward business. There was a decidedly steadier feeling at the close, with no buyer of three months' sight Credits under 1s. 5⅞d. Transactions generally have been restricted. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand..1s. 5 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 5⅞d.	,,
Credits do .....1s. 5⅞d.	,,
Francs do .....1·87½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been more active to-day, some considerable transactions having been reported for Money, while a good deal has been booked for Account. Rates have improved slightly, the cash price for Fours having advanced to 102⅝, while for the June settlement there have been buyers at 102 11-16, these being also the closing quotations. The renewal rate for 4½ per cents. has been advanced to 106½.

SHARES continue very quiet, and quotations are generally unaltered, lacking the test of fresh business. We report a decline of Rs. 40 in Star of India Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land Mill; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Maneckjee Petit, at our quotations. Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 162½. Bombay-Burma Trading, new issue, are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 860 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera.....	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8½ ,, ,, ...	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	96⅝ ex-div.
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	91½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¾
4½ per cent. ,, ...	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 ex-div.
Bar Silver.....	46½d. per oz

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mail for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Mail for Jeddah on Friday, the 6th instant, closes at Suez at 10 a.m.

Mail for Jeddah and Suakin Thursday, 12th inst., closes Suez at 10 a.m.

A steamer leaves Massowah for Suakim on Monday, the 9th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th June, 1890.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	2	35	...	29
Suez	4	2	40	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	4	...	3
,, Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
,, Madras.....	1	48	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 3.

10 p.m.	82·6

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

6 a.m.	80·9
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	86·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CARRUTHERS—May 31, at Madras, Eva Mary, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Carruthers, aged 16 months.

DUNLOP—May 5, at Kertha, Upper Burma, Captain F C Dunlop, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Commandant, Katha Police Battalion, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890.

IT is exceedingly difficult to ascertain what is going on in regard to the English and German protectorates in East Central Africa. While Mr. Stanley is inveighing against British supineness, and censuring the British Government for abandoning British rights in Africa, Lord Salisbury and Sir James Fergusson are relieving each other in the task of explaining that nothing has been abandoned, nothing agreed to. Dr. Peters, whose activity after his reported massacre is a living proof of the saying that only the dead never come back, turns up in the Uganda country, behind Lake Victoria Nyanza, and there makes treaties in the German interest with King Mwanga and other Chiefs, apparently thereby poaching audaciously upon the preserves of the Imperial British East Africa Company. It may indeed be said in his excuse that the boundary line in those parts has been very loosely defined. Dr. Peters, however, has a keen sense of the value of priority in possession, and we must not make too much of the assurance that comes from Berlin that Germany will not take any steps with regard to the treaties secured by this enterprising traveller until he has returned to territory within the sphere of German influence. We are quite prepared to find that the action of the German Government with reference to these treaties will be largely determined by the action of the British Government with regard to the numerous treaties which Mr. Stanley concluded with Chiefs between the Albert Nyanza, the Albert Edward Nyanza, and the Aruwimi forest. There has so far been no indication of the view that Lord Salisbury has taken of these treaties. Mr. Stanley's speech at the Fishmongers' Hall on Monday night, however, betrays a certain amount of discontentment, and it may be that he spoke under the influence of disappointment at the small appreciation which the Government had shown for the pocketful of treaties which he had brought home with him. "Give and take" was Prince Bismarck's maxim in Colonial affairs, and apparently it is General Von Caprivi's, so that it would not be suprising if Lord Salisbury has consented to tear up Mr. Stanley's treaties on condition that Dr. Peters' were torn up at Berlin. A good deal of resentment would be shown in England if that were the case. It would be contended that the two sets of treaties were not upon an equal footing and were not of an equal value. Dr. Peters, we should expect to hear, were obtained surreptitiously by a negotiator who, after feigning death, passed through British territory into a region which geographically at all events falls more nearly under the jurisdiction of the British Company than under that of the German. Stanley's treaties so far as they were obtained westward of the 30° of east longitude could in no sense be represented as dealing with territory under possible German influence. The country which lies beyond the 30° of east latitude falls confessedly within the area under the influence of the Congo State. England by an arrangement with that State might conceivably assume the protectorate over these territories. Germany in that event would have no valid ground for complaint, and if Stanley's treaties have been sacrificed as a consideration for the tearing up of Dr. Peters' Lord Salisbury has unquestionably made a sacrifice for which he has got nothing in return.

It is curious meanwhile to notice how the German view of English policy in this matter differs from that which the censors of Lord Salisbury's action are pressing so passionately upon his notice. While Englishmen are taunting the Prime Minister with yielding overmuch to Germany, and are reminding him that Prince Bismarck was once polite enough to describe him as a lath painted like iron, some of the Berlin papers are protesting against the "insatiable greed" of England, and are reminding British statesmen that Germany is not a fourth-rate power, but is at least on an equality with England. This, perhaps, means little more than that there are diplomatists in the newspaper offices no less than in the European chanceries. As a means of covering contemplated exactions the protests of the German newspapers are clever. But there is no other light in which it is at present possible to regard them. Thus far Germany has had no reason to complain of the result of her bargainings, whether with the Sultan of Zanzibar or with the British Government, Mr. Stanley's account of the ease with which the German Company acquired the whole of the great mountain of Kilimanjaro is characteristic of the success of the negociator who knows the art of asking. The young Emperor, he said, fancied it for a sanitarium, and liked its flora and its fauna. When the request was put on these grounds Lord Salisbury courteously consented, and though the frontier line had to make a deep bend in order to include a mountain which properly it should have cut straight through, Kilimanjaro belongs to the Germans. Evidently our neighbours will lose nothing for want of asking for it. Not long since Sir William Mackinnon's Company obtained from the Sultan of Zanzibar a written promise of a cession of the islands of Lama, Manda, and Pata, and of all the northern ports of the Zanzibar coast line. The German Company strongly protested against this, though they fully acknowledged the right of the Sultan. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the decision was given in favour of the British Company. This notwithstanding, the German Company kept on demanding at least two of the islands, and our Zanzibar correspondent informed us the other day that although they were still in British possession it was thought likely that they would ultimately be given up. If the German colonists take their philosophy from Prince Bismarck they will think with him that a power which surrenders is a decaying power. The history of recent British acquisitions in East Africa will afford them more than one illustration of that principle. Our correspondent says that the British Company have some doubts as to the value of the islands. It may, however, be pretty confidently laid down that territory that is worth asking for is worth keeping. If we want to reduce British prestige in the eyes of the Arabs, no more effectual way of doing this can be chosen than an abandonment of the territory to a competitor which it was once thought worth while to acquire.

Africa, if we may condense one of Mr. Stanley's most striking pronouncements upon the subject, is so far as England is concerned the land of lost opportunities. His estimate of the case is of course tinged by a disappointed enthusiasm. He finds the newpapers indifferent and contemptuous to African enterprise, and statesmen taking their cue from a demoralized press. It is a curious commentary, however, upon Mr. Stanley's enthusiasm that while he is censuring England for not having found her mission on the Congo and so got a hundred per cent. upon her outlay, the Congo State loan has just turned out a disastrous failure, less than half per cent. of the amount asked for having been subscribed. The accusation, however, has more truth in it so far as it relates to Eastern Africa. The loss of British opportunities on that side is not only measured by the decline of British influence in Zanzibar in recent years. The true measure of what we have lost is indicated in the fact that in Syed Burgash's time the administration of the state and the reversion to the sovereignty after his death was offered to England. The offer came at the wrong time to be received in the right spirit. A nervous dread of adding to the responsibilities of the Empire had possession of the Government at home, who would have looked upon an expedition for the annexation of the moon as a not more hazardous adventure than the acceptance of any new burden of Empire in Africa. It goes somewhat against the sentiment of the British people to notice how the territory which has fallen under German influence bristles with the memory of British enterprise and adventure. British trade, represented by our industrious Banias and Khojas, covers the territory whose revenue administration the German Company have taken over from the Sultan. Ujiji, the spot where Livingstone and Stanley met, Unyanyembi, the spot where they parted, Stephenson's road, a highway of communication which British missionaries marked out from Lake Nyassa to Lake Tanganyika, are prominent marks in a map which reveals how greatly German enterprise has taken advantage of past British lethargy in regard to a country which British explorers have made known to the world. No wonder, then, that at the instigation of Mr. Stanley English opinion is asserting itself against any abandonment at Berlin of interests which the Government might in the past have done more to safeguard than they have done. It is a wholesome and legitimate manifestation of public opinion. It is necessary, however, that the claim of Germany to a fair share to the unoccupied places of the earth should be recognised. Sir Francis de Winton, who has just gone out to Mombassa to assume the administratorship of the British Company's territory, strikes in the *Nineteenth Century* a very necessary note of conciliation which it is to be hoped may not be entirely drowned in the louder notes of protest and contention which Mr. Stanley seems now to be raising at home.

MR. ERIC ROBERTSON, Vice-Principal of the Government College at Lahore, has tentatively drawn up a scheme for the dissemination of sound literature, for which at least as much may be said as for the project advocated in various Indian cities by a clergyman from England last cold weather. Mr. Robertson seeks to supply the literary needs of College students and of students who have left the College walls—to imitate, in fact, in some degree, the system of "Home Reading Circles" which has been established at Oxford in order to supplement the University extension system. There is undoubtedly room for such an enterprise, for even cheap books in India are dear, relatively to the means of the students, and it is not often easy for a young man who has finished his University course to keep in touch with English thought and literature. That the love of literature does not always die out in after life is, however, shown by an incident narrated by Mr. Robertson which all lovers of Wordsworth will thank us for quoting. The last B. A. class at the Lahore Government College, he says, read up for their degree course Matthew Arnold's "Selections from Wordsworth." It might be thought, says Mr. Robertson, that young men, few of whom had ever seen a mountain or a mist-clad valley, or a trout stream, and who had never heard a lark or even a cuckoo sing, would care little for such a book. It was, indeed, a difficult little volume for them, so difficult that their copies were fairly thumbed out by the time they had ended their study of it. But Wordsworth's true and gentle "music of humanity" made its way into the hearts of these Punjabi students, and such became their love for this book that the majority of them privately clubbed together to buy new copies of the volume, and these copies they have taken home with them as treasures. This says much for the truth of the human note which Wordsworth struck; it says not a little in countenance of any scheme that may aim at making the treasures of English literature more constantly accessible to Indian students, even to those who have ceased to study. Mr. Robertson's scheme, upon which he asks criticisms and suggestions, contemplates a small entrance fee, with a two-rupee ticket for a set of eight books. During each course, essays upon the subject-matter of the books distributed would be invited, and arrangements would be made for the correction of the essays, while correspondence with the teacher upon the subject of any of the books in reading would be permitted. The scheme would doubtless add to the burdens of educational work, but it is a professor who proposes it, and he is not likely to be unduly hard upon his order. A syllabus for each course is also contemplated, in which instructions as to the study of the books prescribed would be included. It is proposed also that prizes and certificates should be given in connection with the scheme. It may be said in favour of the proposal that at Oxford it was worked with much success, and we should like to quote, if it were not much too long, the syllabus which the University delegates have arranged for the various "Circles" for the current year. The circles are arranged for Ancient History, Ancient Literature, General European History, English History, English Literature, French History, German Literature, Political Economy, Physiography, Geography, Anthropology, Hygiene, Evolution, Architecture, the Elements of Art, the History of Music, and Logic. For each circle there is a "leader," who prepares a printed syllabus and an outline of a three months' course of reading on the particular subject, and each member has the right of communicating with the leader either in the form of questions, which the leader will briefly answer, or of essay, which he will return with short comments. The Oxford scheme seems to derive much of its efficiency from its relation to the larger scheme of University extension. Here the chance of any such organization behind a home reading project would, we fear, stand in the way of its success, and the important question "Who would be the leaders?" is not easily answered. If there are any educationists or others who are willing to co-operate in the enterprise, we are sure Mr. Robertson would be glad to hear from them.

MR. L. R. W. FORREST, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., and Mr. J. L. Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., have been elected to fill the vacancies in the Chamber of Commerce, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Beaufort and Mr. M. C. Turner.

A STATEMENT was placed before the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday afternoon, showing that during the week ending 1st June, 0·29 cents of rain fell at both the Vehar and Tulsi lakes. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the Vehar Lake was 11 feet 80 cents; and in the Tulsi Lake 36 feet 44 cents; at the end of the week in Vehar 11 feet 20 cents, and in Tulsi 35 feet 69 cents.

BETWEEN snake-bites and their equally mortal remedies, few people could survive a snake attack in Behar. There is in Behar a cure for snake-bite which most people outside the province will shudder to hear. It is to swallow half a pound of pure mustard oil at one draught. This vicious idea, which seems to be the outcome of a malicious mind, evidently has for its object the killing of a man anyhow. If he escapes the snake poison, the oil is sure to settle him.

REGARDING the advertisement in our columns inviting subscribers to the Royal Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the Honorary Secretary, informs us that the list will be closed on the 18th inst., to enable him to forward his report to the Secretary in Edinburgh, as the annual meeting for the drawing of prizes will probably take place on the 20th of July next. The presentation work for the current year promises to be very interesting. It will contain reproductions of portraits by Sir Henry Raeburn of some of the most eminent men and women of the time, with a short biographical memoir of each. The aims of the Society are well known to be the encouragement of young artists in Scotland, by the purchase every year of a number of their works—a good object and one that may well claim support from Scotchmen in India. We may therefore anticipate a large measure of success for the operations of the Association in the current year.

THE route which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company will adopt in connecting their line with Cuttack and Puri, has not, the *Pioneer* learns, yet been decided upon. The facts are that some five years ago Government made a survey from Panchpara, *via* Sambulpur, to Cuttack, by way of the Brahmani Valley, but Mr. Wynne, the Agent of the Company, from observations taken more recently did not consider this would be a good alignment. He therefore asked that a reconnaissance might be run from Sambulpur across the Mahanadi through Binka, Sonpur, and Bod to Kurda, and thence to Cuttack and Puri. This proposal was agreed to, and two of his engineers are now engaged on the work. Mr. Moore, who is in charge of the reconnoitring party, has not yet sent in his report, so the suitability of the alignment to the south of the Mahanadi cannot yet be estimated.

THE fairness of the British Government allows even of retrospective justice, writes an up-country contemporary. The Yogis of Lower Bengal have perceived this, and they have come forward on a matter which is rather an old one, but regarding which they have a claim to make. They have discovered that they were Brahmans at one time, somewhere in the past of Bengal, and that they were degraded by a Raja of old. Their contention evidently is that the Raja was wrong in doing this; and they come forward to claim the privileges of Brahmans. It is a matter for the Hindus to settle amongst themselves, and as it seems to be fraught with ancient history, the Hindu heart will delight in it.

THE thermometer was, it appears, left out of the calculation that trains on the N. W. R. would be able to start running with the automatic vacuum brake in May. Although English workmen are employed at Sukkur, says the Lahore paper, the work progresses slowly: for the simple reason that it has to be performed out-of-doors, and the sun so intolerably heats the iron that men cannot handle it. The same experience, it will be remembered, hampered the speed (nevertheless very creditable) with which a recent bridge over one of our Punjab rivers was completed. The authorities believe that by July the trains will be able to run with the new brake: but August is more likely to be the month. Meanwhile we hear that the E. I. R. are taking measures for the adoption also of the automatic vacuum, and that the Eastern Bengal have discarded the Westing-house and have given orders for the immediate fitting of the automatic vacuum on the trains for the suburban traffic and the Darjeeling mail.

THE jubilee of the sending of Dante's remains was solemnly celebrated at Ravenna, on the 11th ult., when Signor Bovio pronounced a discourse. The Syndic of Ravenna has written to Bovio to inform him that he has been chosen honorary president of a committee for a world's subscription for a monumental mausoleum to the divine poetat Ravenna, where

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The following is the result of the Derby which was run this afternoon :—

Mr. Porter's Sainfoin 1
Mr. Lefevre's Le Nord 2
The Duke of Westminster's Orwell..... 3

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST PRINCE FERDINAND.

THE PREMIER FRUSTRATES IT.

BELGRADE, JUNE 4.

It has transpired that an armed band waited for the purpose of capturing Prince Ferdinand while in the railway train at Belova, on the 27th May.

By some means intelligence of the plot reached M. Stambouloff, the anti-Russian Premier, whose prompt action frustrated the design.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLICE AT THE HYDE PARK PROCESSION.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Pickersgill brought forward a motion for the adjournment of the House to consider the action of the police in forbidding the procession at Hyde Park on Saturday last to protest against the compensation clauses of the Licensing Bill.

After a prolonged and heated discussion the motion was rejected by a majority of one hundred and ten votes.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

PARIS, JUNE 3.

The Duke of Orleans has been pardoned and conducted to the frontier.

THE ASSOCIATES OF MAJOR PANITZA.

SOFIA, JUNE 4.

The associates of Major Panitza, who were acquitted at the court-martial, have been expelled from Bulgaria.

THE MADRAS ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

Brigadier-General M. C. Farrington, Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, has vacated his appointment under the fifty-five years' rule ; Colonel H. P. Pearson, his successor, arrived from England by the last mail.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

The Calcutta Trades' Association are unqualified in supporting the movement against the Income-tax, asserting that it is unsuited to the conditions of life and trade in India.

DEATH OF DR. MURPHY.

Dr. Murphy, who was a very hardworking and popular man, died of enteric fever last night.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

Lutter's trial continued to-day.

Mr. Norman Duncan, Superintendent, Fire Brigade, said that he attended the fire with one steamer and two manuals ; the St. Paul's School engine was also present. Messrs. Jones' manual was not used. Lutter told him that the hose was missing. He superintended the removal of the damaged goods, but saw no khaki, and he did not think that twenty bales could have been burned ; indeed, he could scarcely believe even one bale could have been destroyed. Lutter told him that Rs. 5,000 would cover the damage, and he entered that sum in his report.

Mr. Julian Vaillant, aged 23 years, in Messrs. Jones' employ, corroborated his statement.

Mr. A. C. Hoare, one of the surveyors appointed to assess the damage, stated that he was told no separate stock-book was kept, but a list was handed him, upon which he drew up a report. He said that he had the fullest liberty to examine other godowns, but he did not consider it his duty to do so. Among the damaged goods were bales of khaki, and three cases of sarongs.

Heaton, barrister, stated that a summons has to compel Messrs. Spinner of Bombay Recorder's Court at Rangoon and to letters from Lutter, but these the to comply. Overruling Mr. the Court admitted that copies evidence.

proved that the sale by sisted of khaki, matches, in, the godown-keeper, ned.

NERAL GORDON.

on left here to-day.

EAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JUNE 4.

and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) left here at ght to-day for Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 4.—The barometer has fallen briskly along the foot of the hills of Northern India and over Bengal, slightly over the central parts country of the around the bay ; it is risen elsewhere ; briskly in the west cost. The pressure is still relatively low to the west of Kathiawar and Sind, otherwise the distribution is fairly normal. Readings are decreasing steadily from the south of the bay to Punjab. Winds have shifted to the west and east of the Peninsula, otherwise there is a little change ; the force is still high in Bombay, fresh in other parts of the west coast and at the head of the Bay. The temperature is changed irregularly, the mean exceeds the normal in all provinces, except in Bombay, where there is a trifling deficiency. Rain is general in the west coast of Burma and Assam. Many local showers have fallen in central stations. Ordinary monsoon weather prevails in the west coast and north-east India. Hot sultry weather elsewhere.

MAHABLESHWAR IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 2.

THE usual description of society's gay doings at this Olympus have been unwritten so far. "The world is too much with us, late and soon." Every one has been busy enjoying, so pens and paper have lain idle. The season is nearly over, sigh many ; misty mornings, showery days, and stormy evenings betoken the approach of the end. Visitors, however, of past years versed in prophetic signs still declare the monsoon will be late. Many have already returned to the hot plains, and the horn of the dâk phaeton driver, and the tinkle-tinkle of the cartmen's bell, carrying away pretty dresses and household decorations, is the music now heard in place of the Governor's Band. A peep within discovers the nakedness of the cow-shed-like houses, and enables one to realize how fairy fingers transform the face of common-place things, for the cheery homes have vanished. Mahableshwar has never known a merrier season, so much has been crowded into a few short weeks. The three evening "At-homes" given by Lady Harris have been balls in all but name, a sumptuous supper being provided on each occasion, though the dancing always wisely ended at midnight. The Fancy Dress Ball, the entertainment of the season, took place on the 27th, and was a great success. Government House seemed an enchanted palace in the midst of Fairyland ; the illuminations and many-coloured lamps around the verandahs and in the gardens being the more effective as they shone through the delicate white mist. Lady Harris was charmingly dressed as a witch, and had practised her magical arts with no little effect. Her wand had conjured up, from all parts of the world and from all ages of time, a brilliant assembly. The best sustained character perhaps was Colonel Jopp, as few recognized their humorous friend, though his "get-up" was characteristic. Mrs. Porter as a Turkish lady, Miss Parsons as Dresden China, and Miss May Pottinger as Grace Darling, were all much admired ; as also the sweet Girl-Graduate, Macaroni, the Grecian Girl, and many others. Mr. Maclaren made an excellent "Two-years-before-the-mast," and Mr. Crowe a living Henry IV. with his page, Captain Crowe. Tall Captain Jervis as Little Boy Blue, and Mr. Fraser as a Sailor Boy, were amusingly transformed. Mr. Candy, firing at his friends with a pistol loaded with scent, was an all too kindly-looking Jack Shepherd. Colonel Merewether, as a stately Japanese Mandarin, and Mr. Davidson as a Magician, and Mr. Macnaughten as a Carmelite Monk, were all effective figures in the motley group. Captain Foster in green velvet and gold braid was a Spaniard of beauty and renown, and Mr. Massie, Fatima, and others of the Bluebeard troupe, were welcomed as bringing refreshing recollections of the burlesque that delighted Bombay so intensely a few months ago. But much must be left to the imagination, as it would take pages to describe the bright company ; besides, the region of "pure personalities" is full of dangers and of pitfalls, so it is better to escape quickly to the safe ground of general description. "Dancing was kept up with spirit till a late hour" is the usual way of recording such events, but few entertainments of the kind have come to an end with such evident regret as did Lady Harris's Mahableshwar Fancy Dress Ball. As the Band played the last notes of the spirited galop at the end of the programme, a literal groan of regret resounded through the ball-room, and in response, by order of the host and hostess, "Extra" appeared near the Band. This extra was danced with unusual spirit, Lord and Lady Harris ending as well as opening the ball. The extra proved sufficient to fill each cup of happiness, for it was followed by cheery "Good Nights" and the homeward roll of carriages.

On the 24th of May, in addition to the usual departmental dinner celebration, there was a gay evening party at Government House, to which all the subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress were invited, a friendly assembly of many nations and creeds. Several Rajahs were present in brilliant robes, and still more brilliant gems, notably among them the Rao of Cutch, whose splendid diamonds were observed of all observers. A stream of ladies might have been seen making their way towards the Rao so as to catch a glimpse of his magnificent necklace ! The native gentlemen who brought their wives and daughters were warmly welcomed by Lord and Lady Harris, who have shown in this and many ways their sympathy with the movement started by Miss Mary Carpenter to cheer and elevate the lives of Indian women. The reception-room and grounds of Government House were beautifully illuminated and decorated. V. R. I. met the eye within and without. Bright coloured lamps formed the loyal letters in the gardens, and seemed to express the general Birth-day rejoicing.

On Wednesday, the 28th, a concert got up by Mr. Candy, Collector of the District, took place at Frere Hall, and proved a success, though the performance would doubtless have been of higher merit had there been more time for practice. Mr. Brand, a violinist of repute, came all the way from Sholapur for the occasion, and delighted the audience. He played a cavatina by Raff that was loudly applauded, and the encore was kindly responded to by another solo, "Sylvia." The touching song "The Old and the New Marie," was sweetly sung by Miss Pottinger, and gained a well-merited encore. A duet, "The moon hath raised her lamp above," sung by Mr. Crowe and Dr. Mark, was one of the gems of the evening, the beautiful tenor and grand baritone blending in perfect harmony. "Beauty's Eyes," sung by Mr. Crowe with Mr. Brand's violin obligato, was also loudly applauded. Miss Tagore and Miss G. Kirkham, prettily personating the East and West, played a violin duet that gave much pleasure. Mrs. Fraser's song "Tante Case," evidencing a sweet and well-trained voice, was also warmly received. Comic songs, sentimental songs, pianoforte solos, and a quartette, made up the well-arranged programme, which closed with Pinsuti's beautiful Glee, "Good-Night Beloved," sung by the Mahableshwar choir. The excellence of the choir has formed one of the reasons for the fully attended services at the church, and the hearty thanks of the Mahableshwar community are due to Mrs. Hutchinson and Mr. Crowe—to Mrs. Hutchinson for presiding at the harmonium, and to Mr. Crowe for conducting the choir practices.

It would indeed be a long task to record all the joys of the merry month of May at Mahableshwar. The delightful climate, the lovely views, the morning walks and rides, ending up with a call at the tennis or badminton courts, where the joyous faces and glad voices of the players make even the cynical exclaim

"Blest is it in this dawn to be alive,
And to be young is very heaven."

The weekly successful race meetings require a separate column, and must be left to a more experienced pen. Mr. Crowe's Rounder Parties in the Glade are quite a feature of the season, and increase perhaps in jollity each year. Parties are repeated, but "custom cannot stale their infinite variety." Dinners and dances at the Frere Hall are always well attended, though perhaps the paucity of lords as compared with ladies gay has caused rather an unpleasant display of wall-flowers on most occasions. The Frere Hall dance that went with most spirit was the one given by Surgeon-General and Mrs. Hinde early in the season ; quite a delightful evening was the verdict.

A novel afternoon entertainment was given in the Glade by Lady Harris on the 30th. A large party assembled to witness a cricket match between the Mahableshwar ladies' eleven, against the gentlemen, the latter playing left-handed and with sticks instead of cricket bats. The fun was enjoyed almost as heartily by the lookers-on as by the cricketers. Those standing by, whose cricketing days were over, were highly amused at the bowling, fielding, blunders, good runs, and good hits of the unpractised ladies, who nevertheless did wonderfully well, and would in all probability have won the match had not the shades of night begun to fall all too soon, obliging the party to break up. Several superannuated cricketers were heard to say, "Well I regarded cricket as exclusively a manly game up to this moment, but now, I confess, I am converted." Lord and Lady Harris were the captains of the contending elevens, and they wore the Zingari colours, black, red, and yellow, and enjoyed the fun to the full. The Governors' Band and the refreshment tent were accessories much appreciated, and the party said good-night, feeling that the merry evening was one to be remembered. It is said that there is to be a ladies' eleven in Poona and one in Bombay, and that Poona will play Bombay on some auspicious day in the Poona season.

It must not, however, be supposed that gay parties have taken up the waking life of all during the past two months. To most houses an office is attached, where the invigorating climate has made each hour produce the results of two spent in the heat of the plains, and the peons hurrying to and from the post-office heavily laden with officials testify to the work going on. Echoes of business meetings and formal conferences have reached the ears of the general public. The conference dealing with the prayer of the students of the Deccan College is said to have ended in the decision that the college fees are to be lowered. Higher education is still to be within reach of the poor, but it is to be hoped that only youths of special gifts will avail themselves of its cheapness. Persons of common-place ability are more useful to the State, and happier themselves if trained in the workshop rather than in the college.

On the 26th, Lord Harris rode out to the little station of Panchgani, twelve miles from Mahableshwur, to give away the prizes to the successful pupils of the Panchgani High School, under the Rev. Mr. Burgess. His Excellency made a short but effective speech, the purport of which you have already published. Mr. Candy then expressed in happy terms the thanks of the school and its teachers to Lord Harris for coming so far to preside on the occasion. The National Anthem and three ringing cheers for his Excellency Lord Harris closed the proceedings. All Panchgani had assembled in the pretty school-room ; also a few visitors from Mahableshwar.

Few can remember the Mahableshwar season passing without a single sad event. Nothing has occurred to disturb the even stream of pleasure. Even the fall of a wall within one of the bungalows cannot be cited as untoward, for the occupants of the house escaped unhurt. Government House has been the scene of continual hospitality. Health and jollity, peace and goodwill, have had entire sway, and all regret the end of the Mahableshwar Season of 1890.

THE DERBY STAKES.

Mr. Porter's Sainfoin 1
Mr. Lefevre's Le Nord 2
Duke of Westminster's Orwell 3

(5,000 sovereigns for the winner, 500 sovereigns for the nominator of the winner, 300 sovereigns for the owner of the second, and 200 sovereigns for the owner of the third.)

The Derby was run yesterday with the result as given above. Surefoot up till the last was first favourite, the latest betting we received being 85 to 40 on him, while for places the betting was 2 to 1 on Sainfoin, and evens on LeNord. The others most fancied for coming well to the front were Rathbeal, Martagon, and Oddfellow.

Sainfoin, ch. c. by Springfield, *ex* Sauda, Mr. J. Porter's animal, though most fancied, next to Surefoot, has not a very long record for last year. We can only find one instance of his appearance on the field. That was in August, when at Lewes, he won the Astley Stakes. It was a good race. An animal named Biondina was backed for the winner, while 8 to 1 were given against Sainfoin. He won easily, however, by a length and a half, the favourite being far in the rear. This year, however, he has already done some good work, and won the Dee Stakes at Chester.

Le Nord, a ch. c. by Tristan, *ex* La Noce, bred in France by the Baron de Rothschild, which ran second to Surefoot for the Two Thousand Guineas this year, showed good running as a two-year-old, winning in four out of six. At the Leicester Summer Meeting, where he made his first appearance, he was chosen favourite for the Kington Plate, and won easily by two lengths. He again started as favourite for the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood in July, when he won by a length. He was next entered for the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster in September, and, after a most exciting race, lost by only a head to Riviera. At the Newmarket first October Meeting he walked over for the Hopeful Stakes, and wound up the season by winning easily the Dewhurst Plate at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

The Duke of Westminster's Orwell, b.c., is a son of Bend Or and Lizzie Agnes which ran in six races last year as a two-year-old, only one of which he won, namely, the first year of the Forty-Second Triennial Produce Stakes of £658-10s.

Surefoot, a b. c. by Wisdom, whose dam was Galopin, *ex* Miss Foote, is owned by Mr. A. W. Merry, and possesses an excellent racing record. He won the Two Thousand Guineas this season and out of the four occasions upon which he appeared on the turf last season he won three races out of four, and the other was only lost by a head. His first appearance was in June, 1889, when he came forward to try for the Woodcote Stakes at the Epsom Summer Meeting. Lord Calthorpe's Heresy was chosen favourite then ; and so little was thought of Surefoot, that the betting was 20 to 1 against him. He, therefore, created some surprise by coming in first, beating the favourite by a half length. His next appearance was at Ascot, when he again met Heresy in the Biennial Stakes, the Duke of Portland's Semolina being on this occasion the favourite. Semolina won, but it was a stiff run, Surefoot being only a head behind, while Heresy was back three lengths. He had now shown himself of such excellent stuff that he was chosen favourite for the New Stakes at the same meeting, and rewarded his backers by coming in a good length in front of Baron de Rothschild's Heaume. At the Goodwood August Meeting he made his final appearance for the season, easily winning the Findon Stakes by three lengths.

Rathbeal, b. c. by Boulevard, *ex* Hollythorn, made two attempts in 1889 before he did anything worth chronicling, and then he won the National Breeders' Produce Stakes after a close race, by merely a head. That success he followed up by easily beating Lord Perhyn's Far Niente in running for the Halnaker Stakes at Goodwood. At Derby in September he did not show very good form, but in October, at Curragh, he carried everything before him. He was entered for the National Produce Stakes, and 5 to 2 were offered on him. He did not belie the confidence placed on him and cantered in six lengths ahead of the second. Two days after on the same course, he easily won the Sweepstakes by two lengths.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following horses won the Derby during the last fifty years :—

		Starters.	Time.
1840*a*	Lord G Bentinck's Crucifix	15	..
1841	Lord Westminster's Ghuzuee	22	..
1842	Mr G Dawson's Our Nell	16	..
1843	Mr Ford's Poisonous	23	..
1844	Colonel Anson's The Princess	23	..
1845	Duke of Richmond's Refraction	21	..
1846*b*	Mr Gully's Mendicant	24	2 53
1847	Sir J Hawley's Miami	23	2 51
1848	Mr H Hill's Cymba	26	2 48
1849	Lord Chesterfield's Lady Evelyn	15	2 55
1850	Mr Hobson's Rhedycina	15	2 56
1851	Lord Stanley's Iris	15	2 52
1852	Mr J Scott's Songstress	14	3 0
1853	Mr Wauchope's Catherine Hayes	17	2 52
1854	Mr W Cookson's Mincemeat	15	3 0
1855	Mr R Read's Marchioness	11	2 52
1856	Mr H Hill's Miocepie	10	3 4
1857	Mr W T Anson's Blink Bonny	13	2 50
1858	Mr Gratwicke's (c) Governess	13	3 55½
1859	Sir J Hawley's Musjid	30	2 59
1860	Mr Merry's Thormanby	30	2 56
1861	Colonel Towneley's Kettledrum	18	2 43
1862	Mr C Snewing's Caractacus	34	2 45½
1863	Mr R C Naylor's Macaroni	31	2 50½
1864	Mr W T Anson's Blair Athol	33	2 43
1865	Count de Lagrange's Gladiateur	29	2 46
1866	Mr Sutton's Lord Lyon	26	2 50
1867	Mr H Chaplin's Hermit	30	2 52
1868	Sir J Hawley's Blue Gown	18	2 43½
1869	Mr J Johnstone's Pretender	22	2 52½
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft	15	2 49
1871	Baron Rothschild's ch c Favonius	17	2 51
1872	Mr Savile's b c Cremorne	23	2 45½
1873	Mr Merry's ch c Doncaster	12	2 50
1874	Mr Cartwright's ch c George Frederick	20	2 46
1875	Prince Batthyany's b c Galopin	14	2 48
1876	Mr A Baltazzi's b c Kisber	15	2 44
1877	Lord Falmouth's b c Silvio	17	2 50
1878	Mr Crawfurd's b c Sefton	22	2 56
1879	Mr Acton's Sir Bevys	23	3 2
1880	Duke of Westminster's ch c Bend Or	19	2 42
1881	Mr Lorillard's b c Iroquois	15	2 5
1882	Duke of Westminster's ch f Shotover	14	2 45 3-5th
1883	Sir F Johnstone's ch c St Blaise	11	2 48 2-5th
1884	Mr J Hammond's b c St Gatien / Sir J Willough by's br c Harvester	15	46 1-5th
1885	Ld Hastings's b c Melton	12	2 44 1-5th
1886	Duke of Westminster's b c Ormonde	9	2 45 3-5th
1887	Mr Abington's b c Merry Hampton	11	2 43
1888	Duke of Portland's b c Ayrshire	9	2 43
1889	Duke of Portland's b c Donovan	13	2 44 2-5th

(*a*) After a dead heat with Hon. E. Petre's The Colonel.

(*b*) A horse, falsely described as Running Rein by The Saddler, out of Mab, by Duncan Grey, came first, but was subsequently proved to be a four-year-old colt called Maccabeus (afterwards Zanoni), Gladiator, dam by Capsicum, and was disqualified.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE premonitory warning we received on Friday, and the heavy rain on Sunday, together with the high winds which have continued since, has set every body talking once more about the approaching "burst" of the monsoon, and preparing for its reception. What we want to know is when the monsoon will burst, and what symptoms of its coming have been discovered. For several days before the storms, Mr. Chambers explains in his meteorological report of 1873, the eastern and south-eastern skies become during the afternoon lurid with thunder clouds which, as night approaches, keep up fitful discharges of lightning, which increase in intensity as day by day they draw nearer and nearer. The same writer, in defining the commencement of the monsoon, says it is generally marked by storms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, sometimes of considerable violence. These storms are called "Elephantas," probably because they come to Bombay from the direction of the Island of Elephanta. But the monsoon does not always "burst" upon us in that violent manner. Only last year proved an exception to the rule, and showed how quietly it may come in. It will be remembered, however, that last year the sky became clouded over, and the electric discharges were noticed very early in the season ; also that frequent showers of rain during the month of May culminated in a rather violent storm, which began on the 24th of May, and on the third day was accompanied by a fall of 0·69 of rain. This certainly very much eased the monsoon when it came, and accounted in great measure for the mildness with which it opened. From that it might be imagined the monsoon should come in quietly again. Certainly the wind and the rain which has fallen in this quarter since last Friday must to a certain extent mitigate the violence of the outburst when it comes, but that is no reason on the other hand for imagining it has found much vent to its temper. Unlike last year, the phenomena of heavy mists enveloping the hills on the other side of the harbour, night and morning, of gathering rain-clouds, and nightly displays of lightning, did not commence early. They gathered rapidly, almost immediately followed by the wind and rain of last Friday, which continued throughout Saturday and Sunday.

Looking over the reports on the rainfalls in Bombay since 1871, when regular records were first kept, we find some facts which at this particular season may prove interesting and well worth a brief reference to. The year with which we begin is itself one of the most remarkable. A heavy preliminary rainfall in the middle of May should have eased the outburst a little. But on the 5th of June, when the clouds gathered again, there were some signs of violence. On the 8th of the month the monsoon did burst in a manner that there was no mistaking, and rained heavily till the 13th. By that time, however, it seemed to have spent its fury, and when the rains stopped at the beginning of October, it was found only about forty and half inches had fallen, which is the lowest on record before or since. And yet that was a year of most unseasonable weather. The winter season was abnormally warm, and what should have been the hot season was unusually mild. In January one of the most terrific cyclones this generation knows of swept the coast, and with other smaller vessels swallowed up the steamship General Outram off Ratnagari. Again on the 12th and 13th of November a most destructive storm swept over the Presidency. The monsoon of 1872 was only remarkable for one fact, having in September the heaviest fall in a short time that has been recorded since 1847. Between 10 p.m. and midnight of the 12th September 7·20 inches of rain fell, and the storm resuming following night 11·03 inches fell between 9 p. m. and 4 a.m. The monsoon of 1874 began early and showed signs at first of being a very mild season ; but July turned out a very stormy month, and brought the total rainfall to 11·36 inches above the average, even although the other months were very much under the usual fall. The following year proved another heavy one, the monsoon opening with great violence. But in 1876 the rainfall was very small. 1877 was also slightly under the avarage ; but 1878 contrasted strongly with the two previous years. It did not open with any great fury ; but there was a steady downpour all the year through, until it finished with a severe thunderstorm between October 19 and 25. It is not always the monsoon which opens violently that shows a good rainfall at the end. 1878 opened quietly, and yet it resulted in a rainfall of 105·74, the heaviest on record ; while in the following year the monsoon "burst" very early, namely on the 29th May, with a perfect hurricane of wind and rain, thunder and lightning ; and yet it resulted in a rainfall of nearly nine inches below the average. The monsoon of 1880 is an instance of how quietly it may come in. There being few and slight preliminary showers in May, a violent outburst like that of 1879 was expected. But contrary to all expectations it opened very quietly. The next two monsoons started very early. Nothing remarkable happened in 1881 ; but in 1882 it came away very unexpectedly. On the 31st of May the monsoon burst with terrific force, and with a suddenness that was startling, and as many bungalows had not yet been prepared for the rains, much property was destroyed. For several days the rain continued, few breaks occurring throughout June. July opened very stormy, and a very high average was registered. Then a very remarkable incident occurred. On the 20th of July the rain stopped ; and a season of extreme heat followed, no rain falling till 1st September. So in this way no other monsoon could be compared to that of 1882. Even earlier than 1882 did the monsoon of 1883 break. On the 27th of May, after a month of unusually oppressive heat, the rain-clouds broke over the island, and the temperature suddenly fell more than ten degrees. This year may be said to have commenced a series of heavy falls. The monsoon of 1883 registered 19·88 inches above the average ; and 1884, 5·11 inches ; 1885 dropped to 2·39 inches below, and then came a very heavy one. The rain fall of 1886 which registered 99·74 was the highest on record next to 1849 and 1878, in both of which years the fall exceeded 100 inches ; and it was remarkable for an extraordinary storm which occurred in June, when in one day alone 16·10 inches fell, the heaviest fall of rain in one day known in Bombay. The year 1877 was little surpassed by that preceding it for its copious rainfall, being 26·62 inches above the average. The following year, however, showed a great falling off. The monsoon opened on June 4 with a mild disturbance of the "Elephanta" character, and persistent S. E. winds ; but the rainfall, which lasted till 14th June was comparatively light. It continued so all the year through, and the register at the close showed a very small average. Last year the monsoon again came in very quietly, unaccompanied by thunder and lightning disturbance on June 6, and continued quiet all through.

The following table will show at a glance the rainfalls for each year, and whether above or below the average :—

—	When began.	When ended.	Amount of rain fall.	Over average.	Below average
1871	June 8	Oct. 4	40·58	...	29·72
1872	June 10	Oct. 7	76·48	5·66	...
1873	May 28	Sept. 25	69·70	...	0·60
1874	June 3	Sept. 24	82·18	11·36	...
1875	June 16	Sept. 11	83·69	12·39	...
1876	June 16	Sept. 23	50·04	...	20·26
1877	June 9	Oct. 9	69·89	...	0·41
1878	June 18	Oct. 4	105·74	36·92	...
1879	May 29	Oct. 7	61·40	...	8·90
1880	June 3	Oct. 5	67·94	...	2·36
1881	May 30	Oct. 4	73·04	2·74	...
1882	May 31	Oct. 4	69·23	...	1·07
1883	May 27	Sept. 14	90·18	19·88	...
1884	June 14	Sept. 27	75·41	5·11	...
1885	June 6	Oct. 9	67·91	...	2·39
1886	June 5	Oct. 4	99·74	29·44	...
1887	June 5	Sept. 22	96·92	26·62	...
1888	June 4	Oct. 3	55·85	...	14·45
1889	June 6	Oct. 6	67·84	...	2·46

FROM Apozai the *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that the Political Agent, the native assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and a great portion of the staff, are busily engaged on settlement work in the district. This is no slight task in a district the size of Zhob ; and, with the occasional *daurs*, there is plenty of work for all hands.

THE GAEKWAR'S RETURN TO BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 3.

THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI SAHEBS, accompanied by Princes Fatheisingrao and Jeysingrao and Dr. J. Nevins, M.B., returned to Baroda from Umrat this evening by special train, and met with a most enthusiastic reception at the railway station. A guard-of-honour of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry with colour and band under a British officer, was mounted on the platform, and complimented their Highnesses on arrival. A similar guard-of-honour, furnished by the Gaekwar's Infantry, all in full dress uniform, under the command of Lieutenant Laxumanrao Scinday, paraded at the entrance to the station. The State Battery of Artillery was drawn up near the race course, and fired a salute of twenty-one rounds as the special steamed into the station. Amongst those present at the station to receive their Highnesses were Col. F. H. Jackson, Agent to the Governor-General ; Captain Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General ; Colonel Scott, Commanding at Camp Baroda ; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai ; F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., C.I.E., ; P. Reynolds C.E., ; Captain Nicholetts, Cantonment Magistrate ; Mr. R. F. Chisholm ; Lieutenants Chitty, Peacock, and Milne, 5th Bombay Light Infantry ; Dr. G. Fooks ; Shreemant Anandrao Gaekwar Senapati ; Khan Bahadur Kharsedjee Rustomjee ; Rao Bahadurs Gadgil, Ambalal Desai, Athalye, and Fadnis, &c., &c. After the exchange of civilities, their Highnesses entered the carriages, which were in waiting, and preceded by Cavalry escorts repaired to the Makarpura Palace. Their Highnesses and the princes are in remarkably good health. The stay at Umrat-sanitarium having proved very beneficial to them.

We have had slight rain since the past two days, accompanied by dust-storms, which has to some extent increased the heat.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were :—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framji, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, M. B. Barbhaya, and M. N. Banaji.

ADMISSION FEES TO VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee took up for further consideration the letter from the Commissioner, forwarding statements regarding the fees received up to date for admission to the Victoria Gardens and of annual tickets, and stating his views regarding the continuance or otherwise of the system of charging such fees.

The Chairman said it seemed to him desirable that the recommendation of the Commissioner should be taken to defer the alteration until the matter had had a year's trial, and that the fees already charged should be authorised.

Mr. Carroll was of the same opinion, and thought the system should have a fair trial.

Mr. M. N. Banaji, however, proposed that the Committee should not arrive at a final decision until the Commissioner submitted a statement showing the expenses incurred in connection with the levy of fees.

The Commissioner said he could not give the exact figures at that moment, but they were very trifling. He would, however, submit the statement at the next meeting.

The discussion on the subject then dropped.

THE HOUSING OF DEER AT THE GARDENS.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter from the Commissioner, reporting that as there is no shelter for the deer and ostriches in the Victoria Gardens, and as the monsoon is close at hand, he has sanctioned the erection of two sheds at a cost of Rs. 1,212, and requesting that the Corporation be recommended to sanction this expenditure out of the Garden receipts credited to the Garden Fund as per Corporation Resolution No. 7057, dated 17th February last.

The Committee agreed to recommend the Corporation as requested.

THE BANDORA WATER SUPPLY.

A letter was read from the Commissioner, reporting that prior and subsequent to 1st July, 1885, the date from which special arrangements were made with the Bandora Municipality for supplying them with water, an expense of Rs. 2,817-13-0 was incurred as cost of altering mains, fixing meters, value of meters, and commission charges, &c. As the Bandora Municipality disputed payment, the solicitors were consulted, who advise that the Bombay Municipality can demand from that Municipality only Rs. 199-13-0, including 15 per cent. commission, being the charges incurred after 1st July, 1885, and that the balance including the value of the meters, amounting to Rs. 2,618, must be paid by Bombay. Requesting that the Corporation be recommended to write off (1) Rs. 1,512-8-5 (cost of altering mains, which appears as a private work outstanding,) by debit to surplus cash-balance as a municipal charge, and (2) Rs. 204-9-3 (15 per cent. commission on the cost of altering mains) by debit to commission on private works. The Commissioner added, that he had informed the President of the Bandora Municipality that, when the time comes for the renewal of the agreement to supply water to Bandora, the Corporation will be advised to make the refund of Rs. 990-14-4 (value of meters, &c.), one of the conditions of such renewal.

After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that as applied for by the Commissioner the Corporation be recommended to sanction the temporary writing off (1) Rs. 1,512-8-5 (cost of altering mains at Bandora) by debit to surplus cash-balance as a municipal charge, and (2) Rs. 204-9-3 (15 per cent. commission on the cost of altering mains) by debit to commission of private works. The Standing Committee consider that before the renewal of the agreement to supply water to Bandora Municipality, the recovery of the payment of the whole Rs. 2,618 be insisted on from that body.

This was all the business of importance, and the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE CHANGES.

IN consequence of Superintendent at Brewin, in charge of the B Division, having been appointed to census work in the city of Bombay, the following are the changes that have been made in the Bombay Police Force :—

Inspector Jones, in charge of the F and G Divisions, has been transferred as Superintendent of the B Division. Inspector Saunders, of the Omercarry section, has assumed charge of the F and G Divisions, Inspector Nolan, of the Tarwady section, to be in charge of the Omercarry section. Inspector Framji Bhicajee, of the Bombay Detective Police, has taken over charge as inspector of public conveyances, *vice* Inspector Saunders.

A THRILLING TIGER ADVENTURE.

CAPTAIN H. C. LEGH, of the King's Royal Rifles, who was out on a tiger-shooting expedition with a party, was brought into Allahabad on Sunday night, suffering from some severe wounds about his head, the result of a slap from his quarry. The facts of the accident, so far as we have been able to gather them, are briefly as follows :—Captain Legh had got separated from his party and had climbed up into a rather small tree, where he expected to meet with "stripes." He had not been there very long when a fine tiger came stalking along, and was seen by Captain Legh without, however, seeing the sportsman who sent a couple of bullets into him. This rather mystified the tiger, who knocked about for some time vainly trying to "locate" his enemy ; but at last spotted Captain Legh in his frail retreat and made a bound which took him within six inches of his intended victim. The tree, as we have said, being a mere sapling, gave way beneath the combined weight of the tiger and the sportsman, and came crashing down, resulting in the Captain being landed on the tiger's back. Then ensued a struggle for supremacy between mind and matter, Captain Legh making desperate efforts to circumvent his foe. In the struggle, the tiger appears to have struck the Captain a severe slap on the right side of his forehead, rendering him senseless, for he does not remember anything after that. When he awoke after some time, he found the tiger *non-est*, and he himself rather the worse for the struggle. He managed, however, to find his party, with whose help the tiger was tracked and despatched. It was found that the tiger's right eye had been knocked out by a bullet from Captain Legh's rifle. The adventure was rather a thrilling one, and we hope that the intrepid sportsman will soon be himself again to describe in full detail his fight with the tiger.—*Morning Post.*

ALL ABOUT THE MAY DRAWING ROOM.

THE May Drawing Rooms invariably evolve some triumphs of millinery, and those of the 9th ult. was no exception to the rule. Not only were rich materials and lovely colours combined with subtle skill, but there was quite a large number of "picture" dresses, many of them being worn by beautiful women. The Duchess of Portland, presented on her marriage, wore a Court dress, the outlines of which recalled the Sir Joshua Reynolds period of costume. The bodice and train, made all in one, were composed of rich brocade in a design showing roses in tones of "old pink" upon a cream-coloured ground. The satin lining was in the softest and brightest of these shades, being exactly that of the Rothschild carnations that the young Duchess carried in her bouquet. The sides thus lined fell slightly back from the bodice, and were turned over upon the train in a fashion that was at once picturesque and becoming. The petticoat, in cream satin, opened over a front of silk and bead embroidery on fine net, the floral design reproducing all the tints of the brocade, that of the satin lining, almost amethystine in tone, predominating. The satin petticoat, fastening upon a corselet of the embroidery, fell apart immediately below in two selvage edges. Just above the corselet, a drapery of white satin was puffed across the bust in the style that is so well known in Sir Joshua's portraits. Another bride presented yesterday was Lady Aline Wentworth Beaumont who wore her wedding gown of white satin trimmed with old point, with a train of white brocade, with a floral accompaniment of Guelder roses tied in clusters with white ribbons. She carried a lovely posy of Guelder roses. Lady Bertie, the Australian bride of the Earl of Lindsey's eldest son, was presented yesterday. She wore a white satin dress trimmed with bands of a delicate gold and silver gallon, through the transparency of which the shining satin gleamed. Her train was of moire silk, lined with satin, all purest white as befits so recent a bride. Lady Clifford,

Lady Rachel's posy was of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Lady Enid, had roses. The Hon. Mrs Carrington's petticoat was embroidered with cornflowers in the palest tone of their characteristic blue. Round the edge ran a waving line of pale heliotrope velvet, embroidered in gold. The train was in rosewood velvet, lined with white. Miss Sinclair's beautiful dress was white satin veiled with silk muslin over a border of yellow roses. Her train was caught up on one side with similar roses. One of the most beautiful trains was in white and gold brocade, in a large design of pine-apples, over a white satin petticoat trimmed with perpendicular bands of gold embroidery studded with rosettes of white ostrich feather. The epaulettes were also ostrich feather. The Countess of Clarendon wore black grenadine trimmed with black lace. The bodice was made with deep flap basques. The sleeves were surmounted by epaulets in old lace. Lady Hardy wore an emerald velvet train lined with ivory satin and a satin petticoat in a shade of mignonette green veiled with Brussels lace and trimmed with eau-de-nil and silver brocade.

The bouquets were in great variety and beauty. Some glorious orchids were to be seen. A posy of white roses was almost as lovely as any there. The Countess of Arran carried a lovely bouquet of mimosa and brown foliage. The Hon. Violet Lane-Fox's "souvenir d'une Amie" roses were deliciously fragrant. Lady Wolseley carried crimson roses. Ms. Cornwallis West's pink roses were mingled with beautiful green foliage. Enormous blooms of giant mignonette composed another.

The weather was almost unprecedented, no one ever remembering a Drawing-room being held on such a miserably wet day. Being a very crowded one, the delay in getting away was considerable, and it must have been six o'clock before the last carriage took up its weary freight at the Palace.

MR. MORETON FREWEN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

In view of the debates on the Silver Bill now in progress at Washington, the following report of an interview which a correspondent has had with Mr. Moreton Frewen will be read with interest :—

"What form of the silver 'lunacy' is about to prevail at Washington, Mr. Frewen?"—"Well, sir, the lunatics at Washington are now clearly 'on top,' and it is a wonderful spectacle this—two-thirds of Congress gone mad over silver, and trying, as we are told here, to 'make water run up hill.' But let the lunatics console themselves. To the leader-writers in our press who now describe them as fools they were knaves only twelve years since, because they had ventured to pass the Bland Act. At that time the scribes here used to declare that Congress was bought body and soul by the silver miners of the Rockies! Perhaps the 'folly' and the 'knavery' will yet appear to be in this method of criticising our own relatives, and a few years later it may be admitted that an enfranchised democracy over there has been intelligent enough to carry the whole civilized world over a great crisis—over a universal 'Black Friday.' But in order to appreciate the forces at work for silver in the United States, you must bear in mind that a large increase of coinage, such as is now contemplated, involves an immensely increased demand for silver, and therefore no doubt a great rise in its price. Now it is no longer questioned, even by our monometallists here, that the lower the price of silver falls, the lower must fall the prices of wheat, cotton, and other American exports. If the silver countries—say, India—can secure in Markland the gold equivalent to twenty silver rupees per quarter, they are satisfied to sell their wheat. Therefore, with the rupee at two shillings, the price of wheat here will be £2; but with the rupee at one shilling then £1. Thus the export price of American wheat, and therefore the entire home price—the New York price—has been hammered down by the great fall in silver, and has resulted in the impoverishment of the farmers of the Far West to a degree quite pitiable. I think farmers west of the Alleghanies have suffered even more than in England since the monetary revolution of fifteen years ago, and it is for this reason that the strength of the silver party is in the central, the western, and the southern States. It has become a burning question with the American farmer. A question of 'dear silver' and prosperity; or, on the other hand, of a low rate of exchange between Europe and Asia, and the wholesale foreclosure of Dakota's farms by mortgage companies and banks."

"You mean that even if silver were not needed for currency, it might still be to the profit of America to buy up silver and throw it into the sea, because such a process would stiffen the Eastern exchanges and thus enable America to export her surplus and find profitable prices in Europe?"—"Exactly: in other words, the less silver she exports, the more gold she will import to pay for larger exports of wheat, corn, cotton, copper, and a hundred other commodities which are subject to the competition of silver standard countries."

"But will the price of silver rise more than temporarily if the silver men get their way? Will not a higher price for silver stimulate the production of the mines, and thus glut and again weaken the silver market?"—"I do not suppose that a rise in the price of silver will at all considerably increase its output. There is all the difference in the world between producing silver or gold and producing turnips; the total annual cost of producing some ten millions sterling of silver in America is estimated at nearly thirty millions; so that if owing to a rise of price the silver product is worth thirteen millions instead of ten I do not suppose that more gamblers will be attracted to what is and always has been rather a gamble than a profitable industry. Wiseacres here who declare that it is impossible to fix a ratio between gold and silver always assume this impossibility because the relative values of other commodities are in the ratio of their cost of production; but as regards gold and silver all the official statistics recently collected flatly contradict this doctrinaire theory. A man goes mine-hunting on the exciting off chance of finding a 'bonanza,' not because it is more profitable, for indeed it is far less profitable than playing roulette at Monte Carlo."

"Now, Mr. Frewen, assume, as is likely, that the vast increase of silver coinage contemplated at Washington does take place in a few weeks' time, and the resultant rise in the price of silver does occur: what will be the effect? Give us a bold prophecy worthy of a bi-metallic enthusiast!"—"Assuming that there is to be a coinage monthly of 4½ million ounces, I think these results will follow during the next twelvemonth. There are some 87 crores of Indian rupee paper, worth to-day say fifty-five millions sterling; the rupee will rise to about 22d., and these securities will increase their value to eighty millions. There will be a great 'boom' in the Lancashire trades, and real estate in Manchester will rise: *pari passu*, there will be an industrial crisis in Bombay, and immense numbers of 'black men' there will be thrown out of work. There will also result a rapid rise of prices and wages in the United States which the 'gold bugs' here will ascribe to inflation—for everything with these gentlemen is inflation unless the world's currency is being contracted visibly by anti-silver legislation—our trade to the States will be stimulated, and America, rapidly increasing her imports, will for a year or two lose much gold which gold will come here, so that probably 1891 will be a year of brisk speculation in the City. Gold will go also to the Argentine, and that country will come through the present crisis, and if well advised, will later resume specie payments in silver. There will be a rise of five or six shillings a quarter in wheat, and land in England will be in better demand."

"And if these results follow do you think that England will then accept bi-metallism?"—"Probably not; and, however desirable, it may be so no longer necessary; for if, as I anticipate the action of Congress forces silver up to nearly the American coinage ratio of 1 to 16, it is almost certain that, after a conference with the United States, the mints of the Latin Union would be thrown open to the free coinage of silver once more. I quite believe that America could, even single-handed, maintain the ratio—the 'par of exchange'—all over the world; but certainly America and France together can. So that the world of trade would be once more bi-metallic, as before 1873. This is not a pretty solution of the silver difficulty, because it again leaves the Eastern exchanges at the mercy of any change in Western currency legislation. But the financial houses which betrayed Europe into these monetary changes in 1873, counting rightly on the appreciation of the gold they owned and had lent, are still all powerful in England and Germany, and the Americans are, I think, the only people where the national education has gone sufficiently deep to permit of political excitement and a class verdict upon a question so abstruse as this "battle of the standards."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

THE French Government on May 9 transmitted to the Budget Committee its proposals for the reduction of expenditure in the Budget of 1891. The total amount of these reductions is 20,600,000f. The most important are 11,500,000f. in the War Budget, 6,000,000f. in the Budget of the Marine, 4,000,000f. in the Public Works Budget, 3,000,000f in the Finance Budget, 1,200,000f. in the Colonial Budget, and 500,000f. in the Budget for Foreign Affairs. In the economy to be realised in the War Budget, 11,000,000f. are in the Extraordinary Budget of that Department. For some other services of his Department, the War Minister demands further credits amounting to 5,000,000f.

The debate on the Credit Foncier business on Thursday (8th ult.) has created an unfavourable impression in Paris, and there is a strong feeling that but for the timely intervention of M. de Freycinet, a vote censuring the Minister of Finance for not having instituted an inquiry into the allegations of M. Leveque would have been passed. The investigation has been entrusted to MM. Nassat, Jacquin and Joly, Inspectors of Finance, and it is expected to terminate this week. Some curiosity prevails as to the Red-Book in which the expenses were set down, which M. Leveque regards as illegitimate. It seems to be admitted that the system of subsidising the press exists at the Credit Foncier. The *Lanterne* demands that light should be thrown on the subject, and insinuates that millions find their way into other than journalistic pockets.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Ministry scored heavily on May 10. A friendly interpellation about Dahomey led to an easy victory for Ministers, as the Government were able to confirm the news that the King had been awed by the threat of bombardment of Whydah into releasing the white captives he had kidnapped a month and meant to keep as hostages. The release of the white prisoners was not entirely a gratuitous performance, says the *Standard* correspondent, since the French returned to King Badazin double the number of captured blacks. Another victory for the Government was due to a motion of M. Boyer, a Socialist, blaming the Government for their unnecessary display of force on May 1. The House by 374 to 56 passed a resolution approving the conduct of the Government. It is significant that most of the Members of the Right voted in favor of the Government.

The Chamber on May 13 again discussed the Trade Unions Bill, and agreed, by 347 votes to 150, to the essential clause which imposes three months' imprisonment on any master, overseer, or workman who, by threats of dismissal or refusal of services on the ground of connection with trade unions, interferes with the liberty of association. M. Balsan, a large woollen manufacturer at Chateauroux, bitterly complained of this law against employers. "The formerly respected name of employer," he said to the Chamber, "you have made an object of hatred." The Chamber, however, while passing the bill, rejected an amendment entitling any workman so dismissed to two months' wages.

"Tonquin et la Mere Patrie," by M. Jules Ferry, was published on Sunday, May 11. The French statesman, who is now an exile from the Chamber of Deputies, has at length made up his mind to plead his cause. For five years he has been accused of reckless want of patriotism, and although he gave Tunis to France his name has become inseparably linked with what disingenuous adversaries call the Tonquin adventure. M. Jules Ferry in a long preface to the work, which is full of documentary proofs put together by M. Leon Senturpery, shows (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) that both in the matter of expenditure and loss of men the gross exaggerations already published are not admissible. The real cost of the Tonquin expedition was 334,800,000f., whilst it is generally fixed by common gossip at more than thrice that amount. The same remark applies to the number of men, which is always put down at 36,000, the actual figures being 90,067. The ex-Premier argues from the past that colonial expeditions have always been unpopular in France. Canada was lightly spoken of by Voltaire as a snowball, whilst India and Louisiana slipped from the fingers of France because of the unpardonable want of colonial foresight, which is one of the chief characteristics of the French nation. Even later on the conquest of Algeria was in disfavour, and Tunis, which was a signal advantage to the mother country, was unpopular until it was swept out of the public mind by the much-talked-of Tonquin expedition. All this M. Jules Ferry sets forth with clearness and moderation, and after having dismissed the accusation that he had been pushed by Prince Bismarck into useless colonial expenditure for Germany's benefit, he discusses the higher phases of colonial policy. It is difficult for any observer who has watched this able French statesman during his many political vicissitudes not to sympathise with the writer of this historical apologia. Above all, one may hope against hope that the cloud of meaningless unpopularity which prevents the French nation from seeing the great qualities of M. Jules Ferry may be speedily lifted, and that he may once more be allowed to share in the work of making France peaceful and prosperous.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

THERE are several fresh developments and a few radical changes in men's dress this season, writes a home paper to hand by last mail. Black frock coats are disappearing in favour of those in blue-grey and grey mixtures in rough surface materials, the chief of which are cheviots and vicunas. The form is double-breasted and rather open, with three buttons for men of medium height and four for very tall persons. The important point which will distinguish the outlines of this year's frock coats from those of last is in the fulness of the skirts, which till now have closely defined the figure. The slight extra fulness gives more appearance of waist, in fact it is whispered that a little padding on the hips is not thought amiss in some instances. The waistcoats are double-breasted, and the favourite buttons are covered with fancy silk in small checks or squares, all black of course. Trousers are to be as blue as the coats, and will be chiefly worn in stripes, though some checks will be seen. They are cut rather more loosely than they were, but at the foot they become rather small, so as to do justice to the immaculate patent leather boots, or the shoes and elaborately tinted socks that they serve to reveal. Later in the season white drill waistcoats will be worn. Some of them have small dots or squares in colour, chiefly blue. Morning coats are to be rough of surface like the frocks, and these too will be often grey-blue in colour. Hardly any twills will be used for them this season. The same slight extra fulness of skirt as noted in the frock-coat will appear in those for morning wear. Covert coats are looser in make than they were, and are cut broader and wider. The overcoat of this season is cut straighter, but there is still the appearance of looseness and bagginess that has for some time characterised them. These again are to be in blue-grey Melton cloth or vicuna of the same class of tinting. It is to be quite a "blue" season, not only in London, but in Paris as well, where English fashions hold sway in tailors' workrooms. Inverness capes are still the "correct wear" over dress clothes. There is no perceptible difference in these this year. The comfortable dinner jacket is largely superseding the dress coat for informal occasions. It is built rather upon the plan of the lounging breakfast jacket, but has fewer pockets. The fronts are turned back with plain silk, and corded. For evening wear the double-breasted white waistcoat is liked, but much lively emotion and corresponding language are caused by the erratic manner in which the laundress turns back the lapels. Instead of following the line in which she found them, she irons them after her own sweet will, sometimes making the two sides totally unlike, with results that are the reverse of pleasing. An attempt has been made to revive the shirt with small tucks on either side the hem for evening wear, but the leaders of fashions masculine are not at present displaying any indication of forsaking the plain front with one stud. For the orthodox evening coat the elastic twill is in great favour. It gives to the figure just sufficiently to produce a perfect fit, and is so light of bulk that it perceptibly reduces the apparent size of those who have put on adipose tissue to the detriment of their outlines. For these the deep waist-belt is strongly recommanded, serving not only as a support, but, when skilfully constructed upon anatomical principles, as a means of preventing the figure from developing in directions that might be injurious to health by hindering necessary exercise. The summer travelling suits in blue-grey checks look light and cool. The materials are soft and pleasant to the touch, as pure wool of the finer kinds must always be. Rain-proof fabrics are being largely used for all outdoor garments, having been tested through the winter season and found satisfactory. They ward off many an attack of chill that might develop into rheumatism or worse. Collars are hardly so high, nor so suggestive of strangling, as they were last year. Naturally enough very young men rush into the extreme and make themselves very uncomfortable by doing so.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

THE CLEVELAND STREET PROSECUTIONS.

THE Cleveland-street case came into court again on the 16th ult. when the prosecution of Mr. Arthur Newton, the well-known solicitor, and of Frederick Taylerson, his clerk, reached its final stage before Mr. Justice Cave and a special jury. Mr. Newton and his clerk were charged with conspiring with other persons to defeat the ends of justice by arranging to get witnesses out of the way. Since the proceedings at Bow-street the case against De Gallo, an interpreter, has been withdrawn. The prosecution was in the hands of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Horace Avory, and Mr. R. S. Wright; while the defendants were represented by Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., Mr. Jelf, Q. C., and Mr. Gill. There was a crowded attendance.

At the outset of the case Sir Charles Russell rose and stated that while Taylerson would adhere to his plea of not guilty, Mr. Newton desired, with the leave of the court, to withdraw the plea which appeared for him on the record, and to plead guilty to the sixth and last count of the indictment. The charge to which Mr. Newton had so pleaded guilty was one, the moral blame of which differed according to the circumstances under which it was committed. From the outset Mr. Newton avowed that if there were blameworthiness in the matter, that blame was his, and that Taylerson acted simply upon his instructions. Sir Charles Russell then gave a brief account of the events which have led up to the present trial. Among the persons, concerning whom it was rumoured that they have visited an infamous house in Cleveland-street, were some of Mr. Newton's clients. He believed their protestation of innocence, and endeavoured to prevent the levy of blackmail. While he might have acted indiscreetly and improperly, he acted in the full conviction that he was endeavouring to shield men from infamous charges dictated by infamous motives, and that he was doing nothing which would impede the actual course of justice. For example, when Mr. Newton heard that Hammond was in Belguim and threatening to make charges, he did exert himself in the interests of his clients, and actively intervened to get Hammond to leave Belgium, and go to a more distant place—America—where his attempts at blackmailing would be less likely to be effected. Mr. Newton also saw some of the boys who were supposed to be witnesses—as the prosecution had suggested, for the purpose of getting them out of the way—but, as he suggested, in order to know what were the statements they would be able to make against his clients. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, there was not in his opinion any breach of the law. They might admit impropriety of conduct, but it was that of a zealous man, acting not for himself, but in the interests of those whose honour had been confided to his charge, and whose characters were being attacked at the instance of persons who on their own confession were hardly worthy of credence. Looking at the anxiety which Mr. Newton must have suffered, and at the cost of the proceedings, he would ask his lordship to allow Mr. Newton to be discharged and to come up for judgment when called upon.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the prosecution, said that he was most unwilling to weaken by any observations of his the strength of the appeal which Sir Charles Russell had made. With regard to Taylerson, he did not think it would be right for him, in the present state of matters, to offer any evidence. He admitted that from the beginning to end of the proceedings Mr. Newton had loyally stated that what had been done had been done under his instructions. He felt bound to state with reference to any other persons whose names had been mentioned in connection with the scandal that so far as he knew—except against the persons against whom proceedings had in fact been taken—there had been no evidence worthy of that name brought to the notice of the representatives for whom he now appeared. As to the position of Mr. Newton he was bound to say that there was no evidence of personal motive, and he accepted what had fallen from Sir Charles Russell—namely, that he was acting for some person who was charged and for the person against whom the warrant was issued. He might have been misled by zeal for his client into acts which he ought to have considered more carefully before he was a party to them, and of which in law he must be responsible for the consequences. It had been suggested that he was endeavouring to shield persons from blackmailing; and there was nothing on his instructions which was the negative or contrary of that view. It was pretty clear that Mr Newton did not seek out these boys himself; but that they were sent to him by a police-constable. He agreed that it was consistent with the evidence before him that Mr. Newton might have been acting indiscreetly out of the wish zealously to serve his clients. He admitted fully and frankly that Mr. Vaughan expressed a high opinion of Mr. Newton's previous career, and he hoped that his lordship would be able to accept the statement made by Sir Charles Russell. He did not feel it his duty to put forward any other view. He accepted the plea of guilty on the last count, and did not offer any evidence on the earlier counts, and did not offer any evidence against Taylerson. It was a great satisfaction to him that it was not necessary to go into these matters in a public court, for their general discussion did incalculable harm. He hoped that his lordship would see his way to accept the view of Mr. Newton's conduct put forward by Sir Charles Russell.

A formal verdict of not guilty was then taken in the case of Taylerson. As regards Mr. Newton, Mr. Justice Cave intimated that he would give judgment on the 20th ult. This, as our telegram told us was done and Mr. Newton sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

MR. ANDREW LANG ON CRITICISM.

MR ANDREW LANG lectured on "Criticism" recently at the Kensington Town Hall. The Marquis of Lorne presided, and in a brief address referred to "that most useless of many useless British ceremonies," the formal introduction of a well-known man to an audience when he was about to deliver a lecture. Mr. Lang began by distinguishing between reviewing, which was the contemporary and often hasty judgment of works of the day, and criticism proper. The rules of criticism had been extracted by critics from works already in existence. Those works were carefully studied, and the literary laws and commandments were derived from them. It was thus that Aristotle obtained his theory of the dramatic unities from the works of the great Greek dramatists. When authors were critics as well as authors, they were very apt to lay down laws from a similar contemplation of their own works. Wordsworth thought that everything should be called by its plain, proper name. Zola was of opinion that a microscopical examination and description should be made of matters which most people would rather leave alone. Mr. Howells thought that a novelist should not assegai a black man or shoot a white man, or represent anything as being done which was not commonly done in Washington-square or in the Fifth Avenue. These authors, however, did not always keep to their precepts. Thus Wordsworth, when he wanted to say that some one had shot a man, said—

Perhaps the dalesmanaimed the deadly tube,

and M. Zola would occasionally stray into romanticism, as he did when he described an impossible love scene in a conservatory as large as Westminster Abbey, filled with tropical flowers and fruit. The fact was perhaps that in literature no hard-and-fast rules could be laid down. Did authors benefit from the criticism of critics? Perhaps not. Perhaps it did not assist anybody to have his faults pointed out. This was not always the case, however. Christopher North's famous criticism on Tennyson's early poems, which had induced the poet to write his contemptuous lines about "musty Christopher," had not been without effect. Ten years after that criticism appeared Tennyson republished the poems, and it was found that he had dropped almost all the pieces which the reviewer had found fault with and had corrected almost all the faults which the reviewer had pointed out. In this case, as in others, of course the critic got no thanks. If a critic declared a book to be obscure, the author would write another and say, "if you could not understand the last you certainly will not understand this." And very, very, very few people did understand it, but those who did gave themselves such airs on the strength of it that obscurity became fashionable. As the critic grew older he became more reluctant to condemn. For this reason really bad books ought to be given to young men under 25 to criticise. Women's novels, he suggested, should always be reviewed by women. On the subject of mutual admiration among authors and critics he quoted the lines of (he believed) Professor Thorold Rogers—

How, ladling butter from contiguous tubs,
Stubbs praises Freeman, Freeman praises Stubbs.

It happned, however, that while Mr. Freeman had praised Bishop Stubbs, Bishop Stubbs had never praised Mr. Freeman. For the same reason Thackeray praised Dickens, although Dickens never praised Thackeray. The one was a critic as well as an author, the other was an author pure and simple. The praising of books by friends was another burning question. He saw no harm in praising a friend's book if it deserved praise, just as he saw a great deal of harm in condemning an enemy's book if it did not deserve condemnation. Macaulay had no reason to dislike Robert Montgomery, and hence his attack on that writer was perfectly justifiable; but he had reason to dislike Croker, and therefore his review of Croker's edition of Boswell's Johnson had better never have been written.

SEARCH AND TRAVEL IN THE CAUCASUS.

MR. DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, R. G. S., writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Every one has heard of the sad disaster which overtook Messrs. Donkin, Fox and two guides, in their attempt to ascend Dychtau (16,923 feet), the only one of the great Caucasian peaks that remained unconquered in 1888. In 1889 an expedition, consisting of Mr. Douglas Freshfield, the honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Clinton Dent, Captain Powell, and Mr Herman Woolley, after an arduous search, discovered the last camp of the missing mountaineers. Mr. Freshfield recently read a most graphic and interesting account of their experiences to the Geographical Society, and from this we are allowed to make some extracts, and to give the accompanying sketch. The view of Dychtau is from a photograph by Mr. Woolley.

THE SEARCH.

We crossed (says Mr. Freshfield) a half-open fosse, kicked a few steps in the snow above it, and then grappled with the rocks. They were precipitous, and had to be climbed with hands and knees; but they would not be reckoned difficult among men accustomed to Alpine work. That is to say, there was good handhold wherever footing was scanty. This was fortunate, for we could now see that the snow on our left lay very loosely on hard ice, and a broad stream of water was flashing down its centre, so powerful are the rays of a Caucasian sun even at 13,000 feet. The crags beside the glacier having yielded us no traces, we felt that the next step was to go to the pass itself, where we might look for a stoneman, and possibly a record. But we were fully occupied with the practical details of climbing, and in no immediate expectation of any discovery, when about noon the leader, at the rope's end, suddenly stopped short, and gasped out, "Herr Gott! the sleeping place!"

THE CAMP.

Before our eyes rose a low wall of large loose stones built in the form of a semicircle with its convex side to the precipice below, and enclosing a shelf on the face of the cliffs, some six feet across in either direction, and partially overhung and sheltered by a projecting eave of rock. In a moment we were all overlooking the wall. The first object to catch my eyes was a black stewpan, half-full of water, in which a metal drinking-cup floated. A revolver in its case hung under the rocks. The space inside the wall and between it and the overhanging crag was filled with snow and ice to a depth of several feet. The hard-frozen surface was broken here and there by projecting portions of rucksacks and sleeping bags. The bags were not empty. A momentary shudder passed through more than one mind, "How are they filled?" But a second glance showed us that there was no terrible discovery to be feared, terrible because it would have meant a lingering fate to our friends. Everything was there—most things at least—except themselves. That they were lost we had long known; yet this sudden discovery of their personal belongings, just as they had left them eleven months before, the consciousness that we stood on their last halting-place, sent a fresh thrill through every heart. Even in the common haunts of men familiar relics move us. How much more so when found in solitudes which have seen no previous human visitors, except those whom they hide somewhere in their icy caverns! Surrounded by so many memorials of the missing, so many objects that spoke of individual traits of character and habit, it was difficult to believe in the catastrophe. It almost seemed natural to expect that our friends might at any moment be seen coming quickly over the crags to regain the bivouac where all still lay exactly as when they quitted it for their last climb. The bags were embedded in hard ice mixed with stones, against which our axes often rang ineffectually. The little camp hung, like an eagle's nest, on the edge of a cliff of about 1,000 feet. Any object, such as the well-stocked meat-bag, thrown over its wall vertically for some fifty feet into the lesser snow gully, would then slide swiftly to the level snows far below.

14,000 FEET HIGH.

14,000 feet high! The many passes and heights of the central ridge of the Caucasus lay literally at our feet. We looked over them and past the clustered peaks and vast snow reservoirs of the Adai Choch group to innumerable indefinite distances, among which I recognized the horn of Shoda, green heights of Radsha, blue mountains of Achalzich, opalescent Armenian ranges fading into a saffron sky, on which hung far-off amber cloudlets which possibly marked the position of Ararat. All was distinct as a mapman's model, yet wonderful and beautiful as a poet's dream—as the landscapes of Shelley's "Prometheus." The splendour of nature on this day of days seemed not out of harmony with the sadness of our personal errand. It affected the mind as a solemn and sympathetic music. While I gazed, four white butterflies fluttered about the little monument, and again fluttered off into immeasurable space. A Greek would have read a symbol in the incident.

THOUGHT READINGS.

Our eyes might wander for a moment, but our thoughts soon returned to our immediate errand. Sitting on the rocks beside the melancholy little stoneman, the story of the catastrophe seemed to unfold itself. The mountaineers, all heavily laden, travellers as well as guides, had reached about noon the crest of the range at the point where we stood. They had given up all thoughts of an attack on the great peak from the side of the Ullauz, and, following the suggestion made in my notes, and the intention so clearly expressed in Fox's Diary, meant to go down to the Tutuin snow-field, and "climb Dychtau from the south side." As they descended, the southern cliffs of the ridge they were on came partially into view. For a short distance these were practicable, beyond they became more formidable, but, owing to foreshortening, how formidable, must still have remained for them a matter of speculation. Afternoon clouds probably played about the crests and obscured their features. They saw frozen gullies which might be cut across, ledges that might lead far. A month later in the year the broad sheets of ice, which now would have rendered such an attempt too obviously hazardous, had probably in great part disappeared under the sun of August. They had in their minds the smooth upper snow, that pleasant ridge which, once the great towers passed, leads in continuous curves to the crowning peak. They had never examined from any distant vantage-point the full breadth and height and formidable nature of the crest that separated them from the last tower. Its passage, they persuaded themselves, was worth the attempt, a *mauvais pas* to be faced and surmounted. The alternative was to descend many hundred feet to the Tutuin nevè, to lose all this height for the morrow, to carry down the wraps and provisions they had laboriously raised so far. They had, of course, never seen the broad snow-slope which runs up from the head of the Tutuin Glacier. It was altogether concealed by the buttresses close at hand. It was easiest at the moment to stay where they were; and the moment weighs, particularly with guides and heavily-laden men.

THE DECISION TAKEN.

The ledge was found, and the fatal decision made. The loads were laid down, and all went cheerfully to work. Fox doubtless set the guides to wall-building, and laboured hard at it himself; Donkin looked to the fire, adjusted his camera, made his boiling-point observations, unpacked and repacked some of his instruments, meeting the occasion, after his manner, by nice adaptations of homely articles to purposes for which they were never intended. Thus we discovered some delicate instruments done up in the neatest possible parcel in a sock and glove, and all tied together with a bootlace. The red flames of the little fire (we found remnants of firewood) shone for a short time on the icicle-hung rocks, and then the mountaineers rolled themselves close together in their wraps.

THE END.

Their start next morning was certainly not a hurried one. All loose objects were carefully stowed inside the sacks—except a revolver which was left hanging on the rocks. We may infer from their leaving it thus partially exposed that they saw little risk of bad weather before their return. They roped and started, Donkin as usual carrying his light camera on his own shoulders. They cut across the great trough. But here our evidence ends and conjecture begins. The fresh snow mentioned in Fox's Diary may have added to the danger of shelves and ridges difficult at all times. Somewhere the snow slipped with them, or—but what use speculating how the end came? It is enough to know that it must have been swift, common, painless; that anything that falls on those cliffs falls far, and that in all liklihood the blue ice-vault at the crags' foot gave to the climbers an immediate and a sufficient tomb. The whole of the ground under the cliffs was carefully searched with strong glasses by us, and ten days later Mr. Woolley and his guides passed twice along it in his successful ascent of Dyohtau, when he made certain that the peak had not been climbed—that the accident, therefore, happened on the ascent, or in returning after an unsuccessful attempt.

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HOW PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

THE British penal system is, though in some respects the most equal, unquestionably the most severe, *Temple Bar* thinks. The misdemeanant sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour cannot obtain a single day's remission by good conduct, and he is not allowed to spend in prison the smallest fraction of the money which he earns. His choice of work is also limited mostly to matmaking, tailoring, and shoemaking. He may be a skilled mechanic or artist, or a watchmaker, turner, carver, engraver, miniature-painter, or draughtsman—he will find no employment for his talents within gaol, and may, in fact, be set to work which will spoil his hand, and for a time cripple his power of earning his living after his discharge. The felon condemned to penal servitude stands in the same case with respect to work. He may earn promotion to second and first class with small improvements in his diet, and eventually a ticket-of-leave by good marks; but unfitness for the task allotted to him, or ill-health, may render him incapable of earning the daily maximum of eight marks, and thus place him at disadvantage beside old and cunning prison "hands." In all foreign countries the discretionary powers allowed to prison governors for the treatment of their captives are much greater than with us.

In France political changes have produced so much haphazard legislation that the whole penal system has been reduced to chaos. In 1872 it was resolved that convicts of the worst kind should be transported to New Caledonia. There they were to be employed in public works or agriculture; and, after a probationary period, they were to receive allotments of land, with permission to marry female convicts or sweethearts at home who cared to go out and join them. If already married, their wives and children, and supposing the wives to be willing, were to be sent out to them at the State expense. This philanthropical scheme, which made the lot of the murderer, the incendiary, and the thrice-convicted felon much preferable to that of the *reclusionniste*, sentenced to five or ten years' solitary confinement (reclusion) for felonies of the second degrees, proved the incentive to a number of murders in and out of prison; convicts in the French penitentiaries began to commit murderous assaults upon their warders in order to be sent "over the water," while burglars, when caught, deliberately attacked their captors with knife or revolver, so as to aggravate their crime and qualify themselves for transportation. The Legislature had at last to interfere by enacting that no convict should be transported for any offence committed within prison walls, and subsequently an Act was passed compelling convicts sentenced to lengthy terms of penal servitude (*travaux forces*) for murder to undergo the first five years of their punishment in reclusion. But, as a consequence of all this, the French penal system has got completely out of order, and additional confusion has been thrown into it by the arbitrary manner in which mitigations, remissions, and pardons are now granted. These irregularities are made much worse by the fact that French prison governors are themselves, in these days, generally the nominees of members of Parliament; and, either out of gratitude or in expectation of future benefits, they curry favour with their patrons by petting the prisoners whom the latter recommend. It follows that the convicts who have no political friends to care for them spend a very bad time indeed. The governor, by his rigour towards them, makes up for his leniency towards his *proteges*. If sentenced to reclusion, they are like men entombed.

In Belgium the system of solitary confinemant has been brought almost to perfection by keeping up the constant stimulus of hope in the prisoner. If he have a trade he works at it; if he wishes to learn a trade he is taught by a skilled instructor; if he have no special aptitudes for the handicraft he is employed in work which can be easily learned in a few lessons. This plan is also followed in the prisons of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria and Hungary. In these countries, as in England, there have been occasional outcries about the competition between prison labour and free labour; but when it is considered how small a proportion the population of prisoners bears to that of free men, the latter cannot be said to have a grievance.

The Austrian system is, however, much less humane than the Belgian, in that it leaves a convict's liberation to the mercy of the prison authorities; there are no marks; but once a year the governor, chaplain, doctor, and chief warden meet to draw up a list of deserving convicts whose names are submitted to the Emperor. According to all reports these lists are drawn up fairly; still the fact remains that a prisoner must occasionally owe more to favour than to his own deserts. Again, the code of prison discipline is much harsher in Austria than in Belgium where the dark padded cell is but rarely used, and where deprivation of work and pay for one day or more is generally found an all-sufficient punishment. To begin with, in Austria every convict's sentence bears that his punishment shall be "sharpened" by a certain number of fast days. The anniversary of the crime for which he was condemned is always spent in a dark cell, with not a morsel of food, but only water, for twenty-four hours. In some cases a prisoner has to undergo one of these fast days per month; and they are frequently inflicted by the governor for insubordination.

In Turkish prisons the Mussulmans and Christians are kept apart, and the former, a grave and gentlemanlike-looking set of men, bask in the sun most of the day, smoking; and they perform frequent ablutions at the trickling fountain in the middle of their airing yard. They give no trouble, and wait with the utmost patience until it shall please Allah to open the prison doors for them. The Christians, a herd of Greeks, Bulgarians, and Macedonians, with the most villainous faces, morals, and manners imaginable, have to be ruled with a tight hand to be kept from strangling one another. When it becomes necessary to hang one of these gentry the Greek goes to his punishment struggling and howling; the Turk makes no more ado about the matter than if he were going to have his head shaved. As the Turkish Exchequer provides no hangman or ropes for executions, some curious things occasionally happen.

WOMEN AT THE POST OFFICE.

THE *Women's Penny Paper* has raised a controversy on the subject of the incivility of women employed in post-offices, with the object of preventing the girls themselves continuing the policy of suicide. It says this week:—Women have proved themselves the equals of male clerks, both as regards the amount of work they can do and the ability with which it is done. In the Post Office Savings Bank at the present time the women on the top floor of 144A, Queen Victoria-street, are doing exactly the same work as the men below, and they are doing it with fewer mistakes. All along the line of women workers the greatest progress has been reported, except in this one question of civility and attention to business, which affects only the class of Post Office workers who stand behind the counter. Every one knows that there is a good deal to put up with. Men are not nowadays all that they should be, even where women are concerned; and occasionally the Post Office girls are obliged to take impudent remarks as well as money in exchange for stamps. Some of them resent being told that they are pretty, and visit their resentment upon unoffending customers, while others again object to an exactly opposite kind of treatment, and are wrathful with men who do not, and women who cannot, flirt with them. Then, again, we are told by an official high in the service of the Post Office, that the girls who are uncivil are answerable for it, not so much to the head office as to the manager in charge of the branch department. He, unfortunately, is in most cases a man, and is often unable to look after the clerks in his charge as sharply as he should. This difficulty could be at once and easily overcome by having women to supervise women. Two or three years ago it was no uncommon circumstance for a woman not to come to the Post Office the day after she had made some mistake. She would weepingly protest that she was not responsible, but if the Post Office authorities thought she was, perhaps she had better go without her salary. Very little is heard of that sort of thing now. The women are improving, and the tendency is to rush off into an exactly opposite extreme. Girls call attention to any breach of the rules made in their disfavour before they have been three days in the office; and assert their rights with a pertinacity which, if maintained on behalf of the Women's Suffrage movement, would speedily put them into power. One representative, who was instructed to interview the girls and women employed in the post offices, learned that they were fully aware of their shortcomings. "Four out of five" was one young lady's estimate of the number who deserved the scolding which they had received. Others emphatically and rightly protested against all Post Office women being, as they put it, tarred with the same brush. One young lady tossed her head and said, pontingly, "It's the way the public treat us. They seem to think we're their servants" (!), a sentiment which was approvingly echoed by her colleagues who stood behind her. Our representative has also sought the opinion of high Government officials. It was acknowledged that the matter had already received attention and that the girls were adopting a suicidal policy.

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THE IMPERISHABLEN

SPORTING NOTES.

Orinoco, who won the Mostyn Stakes at Chester, for the Duke of Westminster, is trained at Newmarket, and he has been well tried. He is by Bend Or out of a sister to Whitehall and Whitefriar, and the dam was only three years old when the colt was foaled.

Sainfoin's victory in the Dee Stakes was gained over a mere plater. He has since been backed for the Derby a considerably shortened odds; but, writes a contributor, I cannot for a moment believe that two such excellent judges as Sir Robert Jardine and Porter would have sold him if he had any chance of winning at Epsom. If Surefoot and Right Away were out of the race, it would be quite another matter. I expect that when Sainfoin comes to run in really good company, he will prove to be deficient in Stamina. Gouverneur ran "green" at Kempton Park, and he did not appear to care for being tackled by Charm. I fear that he is not particularly game, but he is still backward, and should improve on this form presently—perhaps at Manchester. Lady Heron, by Galliard, cost 760 gs. at the sale of the Leybourne yearlings last July, and she must have come on considerably since her defeat in the first race for which she started, when it is clear that her running was all wrong. The finish at Kemptom was very fine. Harpstring, about whom there had been a great deal of talk, and who was heavily backed, ran badly, and so did Prince Hampton, who must be very moderate if this was his true form. The heavy ground may have contributed to the result, and it probably lost Charm the race.

The Imp cannot be so smart as he was reported to be seeing that he could only beat Theophilus in the Jubilee Handicap by a head, when receiving 32 lb., and the good running of Vasistas shows that the form of the race was nothing wonderful, as the distance was far too short for him. Bel Demonio could not stay the course, but Amphion ran very creditably, considering his heavy weight.

Heaume won the Poule d'Essai with such consummate ease that I am disposed to think that he would have made a much better fight with Surefoot in the Two Thousand than did the Nord. He has probably been rapidly improving. It will not surprise me if Heaume is ultimately selected to represent Baron Rothschild at Epsom, while Le Nord is sent to Chantily to run for the Prix du Jockey Club, which apparently it will not take a flyer to win.

Alicante, who appeared to be preposterously backward, was simply left standing still in the Fillies' Poule d'Essai by Wandina, by Bruce out of Windlass, by Favonius, who belongs to M. Pierre Donon, the owner of Stuart, by whom she was bred at his stud at Louay. She is a great credit for Bruce, who is now at the French Government Stud of Le Pin. Wandina, who never ran as a two-year-old, had previously won three races very easily during the last few weeks, and it will be interesting to see how she gets on in the Grand Prix, when she will meet most of the best three-year-olds in training. And she was of course a certain starter for the Prix de Diane. She appeared trained to the hour, and it may be difficult to keep her quite up to the mark until after June 16. How any one fit to be at large could bet odds on Alicante it is really impossible to understand, for she looked as big as a brood mare, and she was literally never in the race.

A number of animals were left in the Grand Prix which were not thought to have the shadow of a chance of being placed. The race was expected to lie between Signorina, Surefoot, Le Nord, Heaume, Wandina, and Alicante, and if all these creatures should happen to be winners in the interval before June 15, the race will certainly be the most interesting of the season.

I have always ridiculed the idea of Garter being a Derby horse, and it now appears tolerably certain that he is a non-stayer. Mr. Hammond will, no doubt, win some T.Y.C. handicap with him in the course of the season.

It seems decidedly idiotic to have left Janissary in the Grand Prix, for which he has not a 5,000 to 1 chance, and Riviera, who has at last resumed work, certainly will not be thoroughly fit for racing before Ascot. Both these animals appear to be more or less unsound, and they are likely to give their trainer a great deal of trouble.

The defeat of Lord Sheffield's powerful eleven by an innings and 34 runs by the Australian cricketers is an achievement of which the Colonists may well be proud. That the visitors had the advantage of playing when the ground was in perfect condition, and that the Englishmen had to face the bowlers on a wicket which twenty-four hours' rain had rendered very treacherous is perfectly true, yet that does not afford sufficient reason for the complete collapse of the eleven in their first innings. Indeed, this is shown in the fact that Dr. Grace was able to make 20 in fair style; and that his companions, who included Shrewsbury Mr. Newham, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. W. W. Read, Peel, Lohmann and Briggs, should only make 7 runs between them argues a god deal of demoralization. However, Dr. Grace's team pulled themselves together on going in a second time; and, considering the state of the wicket (which had slightly improved since the beginning of play), made a really creditable display, not being got rid of until the total had reached 130. The second innings was opened by Shrewsbury and Mr. Stoddart, and 31 runs (20 of them made by the amateur) were scored for the first wicket. Then matters for a time went badly with the Eleven. Five wickets were down for 66, the champion this time being got rid of for 9. At this juncture Peel and Briggs made a stand, the latter hitting so vigorously that 45 runs came in half an hour. Priggs, who had made 35, then ran himself out. The sixth wicket fell at 111. The other batsmen gave little help to Peel, who carried out his bat for an admirably played 28.

The match at Lord's between the M. C. C. and Sussex ended on Tuesday, 13th ult., before luncheon time. Indeed, the whole time taken to play the four innings was just four hours, in two complete innings only one double figure contribution. This was made by Bean in the second innings of the country. His 33, although not made in perfect style, was hard hit. In the second innings of the M. C. C., Mr. C. A. Smith took seven wickets for 16 runs. In the visitors second innings Attewell was nearly as successful, taking five wickets for 15 runs. The victory of Sussex by four wickets will be very welcome news to the supporters of the game in the county.

The otter-hunting season, which often affords exciting sport, has commenced, and there is every prospect of a most successful season. At the first meet of the Kendal Hounds, at Levens Bridge, one of the young hounds was drowned. This is all the greater pity as to the many losses which the pack has sustained during the past winter.

[redacted] improvement has taken place in those [redacted] which were only affected by grouse [redacted] form. In Sutherland it is said to [redacted] appeared, and prospects are again [redacted] in the Dunkeld district of Perth[redacted] are still visible, but it is not in[redacted] shire a few dead birds have [redacted] pers are not alarmed, and are [redacted] season. In South Ayrshire [redacted] Argyllshire, disease is pre[redacted] Deer still maintain their [redacted] some good heads should [redacted] forests during the [redacted] nesting under [redacted] pheasants [redacted] arce. The [redacted] present. [redacted] rable

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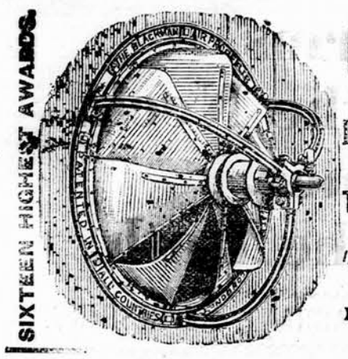

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